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SPEECHES
OF
SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

K. C. I. E.

DEWAN, JAIPUR STATE

INFORMATION BUREAU

JAIPUR

PREFACE

India has now attained independence and we are at the threshold of a new era in national reconstruction. Self-government has provided us with the long-looked for opportunity of building our country according to our own ideals. A heavy responsibility, therefore, devolves on the shoulders of those entrusted with the work of administration, as no system of responsible Government can work unless there is a sound administrative organisation. Moreover, the task of reconstruction calls for the highest united effort—on the part of those who are in charge of governments and of the people. The need of a correct understanding of the problems before us and the methods of tackling them cannot therefore be over emphasised. The present volume comprising of Sir V.T. Krishnamachari's speeches on various occasions during his tenure of office as Dewan of a premier State of Rajasthan throws valuable light on some fundamental questions relating to India. The speeches which primarily concern Jaipur State or other parts of Rajasthan contain weighty observations which have more than local or provincial interest. There are also speeches relating to all-India matters—relations between Indian States and the rest of India, and other subjects—which can be read with profit. Anyone who goes carefully through the volume will be impressed by the fact that it contains the mature utterances of a very able and seasoned Indian administrator who has grown grey in the service of the country, whose mind is a storehouse of valuable knowledge on a wide range of subjects and who has breadth of outlook and is inspired by the highest ideals of service to the motherland.

**Information Bureau,
Government of Jaipur,
Jaipur.
18th February, 1949.**

**Rajendra Shanker Bhatt,
Publicity Officer.**

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PART ONE

SPEECHES TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF
THE ASSEMBLY, 13-8-1946.

It gives me sincere pleasure to have the opportunity, so soon after assuming charge of my office, of meeting representatives from all parts of the State and of exchanging views on important matters affecting the well-being of the people.

I esteem it a great privilege to be called upon by His Highness the Maharaja to be Prime Minister in this State, and it is to me an additional satisfaction that I succeed an old friend, Sir Mirza Ismail, whose distinguished record of service in the last four years is well known to all of you.

As a result of the war, the Government of Jaipur, in common with other Governments in India, have had to undertake the responsibility for organising the procurement and distribution all over the State, of articles essential for the life of the community—foodgrains, sugar, cloth, kerosene, etc., and these arrangements have had to be improvised at short notice and with such staff as could be got together for the purpose. The Government do not claim that, in the working of these measures, they have been able to secure the standard of efficiency they desire; but steady and continuous efforts are being made to improve conditions. It is obvious, however, that strong public support is necessary to ensure that the distribution of the available resources among different sections of the people is fair and equitable and that black markets, which cause untold suffering and hardship to the poor, are not created. I earnestly appeal to all of you for this support. I am glad that, judging by the notices given, there is wide-spread interest in this subject and the officers concerned will furnish to the members the fullest information on the points raised by them.

There is also the comprehensive plan prepared by the Government the aim of which is to raise appreciably the

very low standard of living of the people. I do not refer to this as the "long-term" plan, as the Government do not regard it as a sort of ideal to be realised over a term of years but as an urgent programme, with definite targets, designed for execution within the shortest possible period, without of course, sacrificing efficiency and economy. In these tasks of reconstruction, all of you can render most useful assistance and the Government are certain that they can count on your co-operation.

This is the first meeting of the Assembly at which the State budget is placed before it. Conditions today are special and the budget, which reflects these conditions, presents abnormal features. It is difficult at the present time to forecast with accuracy what the pattern of the normal budget of the future will be and what far-reaching changes in taxation and allocation of expenditure will be needed as years go on. One thing, however, can be stated with absolute certainty: more and more of the resources of the State will have to be devoted to improvements in the condition of the rural population and as a corollary, the urban populations should themselves find an ever-increasing proportion of the finances required for providing them with the amenities they so urgently need.

His Highness the Maharaja when inaugurating the constitutional reforms and Sir Mirza Ismail when addressing you last year have referred to the practical value of the Assembly and its potentialities for the future. I am convinced that this Assembly has a most important role in the life of the State and wish it ever-increasing opportunities of useful service to the people. It will always be my endeavour, as it was Sir Mirza's, to assist in the establishment of sound and healthy conventions and in upholding and strengthening the position of the Assembly.

I now invite you to commence the business of the Session.

AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF
THE COUNCIL, 21-8-1946.

It is a fortunate circumstance that this meeting of the Legislative Council is being held so soon after my assumption of office, as it gives me an opportunity, which I value very highly, of meeting members from all over the State and acquainting myself with their views on matters which affect vitally the daily lives of the people.

This week we are celebrating the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja: and it is our privilege to offer to him our most loyal and sincere greetings on the auspicious occasion. We recall, with pride, the confidence he expressed in his speech last year at the joint session of the Council and the Assembly, in the future of the constitutional reforms which he then initiated.

There has also been a change in the office of President of the Legislative Council. A man of high intellectual gifts and of rare insight and vision, Sir Mirza Ismail worked with single-minded devotion to the interests of the State, and he has our best wishes in the new sphere to which he has been called.

This is the first meeting of the Council at which the budget of the State will be discussed and demands voted on: and, without attempting to anticipate in any manner the review which our experienced Finance Minister, Mr. Atal, will place before you I may be permitted to make a few remarks of a general character. Firstly, the budget presents abnormal features reflecting the disturbed conditions which are the aftermath of the war. Under some heads indeed we are rather worse off than in the years of the war, as revenues have fallen and expenditure has had to be continued on the scale of war years. It is not possible to say now what the normal peace-time budget will be, as there are bound to be far-reaching alterations not only in taxation but also in the allocation of expenditure as the result of economic causes and also of the constitutional changes now under discussion. The second point I would

like to mention is this: The State is committed to an intensive policy of development, the object of which is to bring about an appreciable all-round improvement in the standard of living of the people. The food position in recent years has shown the imperative need for increasing agricultural production. We should have a definite target—the doubling of the production within shortest period possible—and attain it. This means the carrying out of a comprehensive and varied programme—guaranteeing security of tenure; construction of irrigation works, major and minor; afforestation and soil conservation; use of improved seeds and manures and scientific methods of cultivation; improvement of live-stock; development of village communications and of regulated markets; provision of agricultural finance and the spreading of the co-operative movement; organising of industries subsidiary to agriculture, etc. It follows that more and more of the resources of the State will have to be ear-marked for measures of rural improvement. Side by side with this, a balance has to be achieved between agriculture and industries by such large-scale industrial development as is practicable with the rich natural resources of the State. Lastly, I should like to say that, given careful management, there need be no serious anxiety about the finances of the State and its ability to carry through successfully the programme above outlined. As the Finance Minister's statement will show, there are reserve funds, to which between September, 1941, and September, 1945, over 1-1/2 crores of rupees were added which can be used for reproductive and remunerative schemes: and with steady advance in production further resources will become available.

From the question and resolutions received, I note, with gratification, the interest shown by members in the food situation. The Government are most anxious to improve the arrangements for procurement and distribution and to eliminate black markets. They welcome constructive suggestions from all of you and will take urgently such steps as are needed to alleviate suffering, especially among the poorer classes.

Among legislative measures before the Council there are two of which special mention may be made: The first is the Primary Education Bill—which provides, among other things, for the introduction of compulsory education in the State. I need not say how far-reaching this reform is: it is the basis for all constructive endeavour and for social improvement. The second is an Insurance Bill. This follows the law in British India and the main aim is to protect policy-holders.

We are on the threshold of great changes and it may not be out of place to emphasise certain considerations which in my view are fundamental. The constitutional reforms promulgated last year are based on the complete identity of interests between the Ruler and the people and among all sections of the population: and the realisation of this sense of unity—that the State is not a loose collection of classes whose interests are mutually conflicting but that the people constitute an organic whole and the welfare of the whole is bound up with the well-being of every section—is essential for its success. Democracy does not mean merely a form of government. It connotes a spirit. Its essence lies in conciliation, tolerance, mutual accommodation and readiness to seek adjustment of differences in a spirit of reasonableness and goodwill.

It will be my constant effort as your President to strengthen and uphold the position of the Council and to assist to the best of my ability in the establishment of sound and healthy conventions.

I now invite you to commence the business of the Session.

REMARKS IN CONNECTION WITH RESOLUTION NO. 1
REGARDING THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF
THE STATE, 22-8-1946

I may say a few words explaining the policy of the Government with regard to industries. Mr. Dey gave you the instance of the heavy chemical industry in Sambhar. Supposing a scheme like that has to be started, I do not think the method of inviting open tenders from competing applicants would be possible. The Thakur Sahib of Geejgarh referred to the Tata Chemicals on which Rs. 2½ crores have been spent. I think there are only a few organisations in India whose name can attract all this capital. Take another example—the glass industry for which there are facilities in the State. The industry is of a highly technical nature. To establish it and run it successfully, we want a type of men of whom we do not have too many in this country. Then there are public utility services. The Government are strongly against monopolies being given for these services. I think that electrical supply, bus services, etc., should be undertaken by the Government or under its control. The policy may be for local bodies to organise these on a commercial basis with Government partnership. Then there are what we may call small industries, in respect of which the Government policy would be that facilities should be given for all those with capital and enterprise to start them. In other words, we must have different policies for different industries. The best policy for big industries of national importance like chemicals is for the Government to invite the best men in India to start them because they will cost crores of rupees and there are very few men in India whose name will attract such large capital. The second class of industry which I referred is what may be called public utility service. I am in favour of the Government municipalities, etc., taking them up. Thirdly, for the smaller industries the widest possible scope should be given and there should be no question of monopolies. That, broadly speaking, should be the policy of the Government with regard to industries.

REMARKS IN CONNECTION WITH CUT-MOTION NO. 4
REGARDING THE FOUR REVENUE DIVISIONS OF
THE STATE, 27-8-1946

I should like to say a few words on what Mr. Bhandari has called the fundamental principle which this cut-motion raises. Formerly there were two Revenue Commissioners, both stationed in Jaipur. Under them were numbers of Nazims and Tehsildars working in all parts of the State. This meant that people from the remotest parts of the State, if they wanted to get redress against orders of subordinate revenue officers, had to come all the way to Jaipur. This the member has called the principle of 'centralization'. The other system, which we have in British India and in States like Travancore, Mysore, etc., is what is called the 'district officer system'. Under this, the highest Revenue Officer below the Government lives within his jurisdiction—the area of which is not too large—and any one who has to complain against the orders of Tehsildars or Nazims can approach him more easily than when they have to go to the capital of the State. This is the essential basis of the system. This Revenue Officer lives among the people and works among them and is in touch with them, touring in his area for over half the year. There is not much to be said for the higher revenue officer living in Jaipur City without contact of rural problems. We do not want any administration which is city-minded: we do not want all life to be centred in a big city like Jaipur. We want smaller centres of culture with high schools, etc., in which Deputy Commissioners and Nazims have their offices. In other words, we do not want too much centralization. We hear every day in the Council and in the Assembly about the daily problems of the countryside. I think with a District Officer living all the year round in the area and touring there and getting to know the people, the rural population is bound to be looked after better. If the Deputy Commissioner lives in Jaipur and goes out on tour for about 7, 8 or 10 days and comes back, he will not have the same contact with such problems. He will not know his people and his people will not know him.

and come to trust him. This is the sort of view that is taken in British India on the question whether there should be centralization or whether there should be decentralization. We want the bulk of the officers to live in the countryside, to move with the people and to know their problems—in short, to become ‘rural-minded.’ I spent a few weeks in Mysore in June this year and found that they had increased the number of their districts, which was already large. I asked why. They said, ‘We established a sugar factory in Mandya. We found that the place had grown in importance and wanted more intensive attention.’ This is far and away the better system. Of course, the total number of officers, as the Revenue Minister pointed out, has actually been reduced. In other words, we have substituted two officers of higher grade for a number of smaller officers. I do not think it would be advantageous to the public to go back to the old system. I think I have explained to the House the manner in which this question is viewed in the Provinces—what is called the ‘District Officer’ system which is the foundation on which the whole administration rests. I do not say that our District Officers realise the ideal I have in mind of a District Officer. I do hope they will approximate more and more to this ideal and we shall make efforts to see that they do so. Certainly it is a great advantage that our administration should be organised on that principle: that there should be relief available close to the people from the highest officer: and that this officer should be in touch with the main problems of this area. Four thousand square miles, the present size of the Deputy Commissioner’s jurisdiction, is a large area indeed and I know how difficult it is to get a real knowledge of the problems of a district of that size. By doubling the area—this is what reversion to the old system means—we make it impossible for a Deputy Commissioner to get to know his charge at all. We have got a number of schemes for making the District Officers much more useful. For example, the Revenue Minister is examining a proposal for establishments to be placed at the disposal of the District Officer for the sinking of wells and construction of bunds—i.e., for irrigation works. Such works

cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by the P.W.D. Then there is the question of village roads. Questions like this do not get properly examined and do not get properly solved unless the District Officer becomes responsible for them. It is on these lines that we can secure the development that we want. I do hope the House will understand that I have been making these remarks purely from the point of view of what I consider to be the fundamental principles of administration. As I have said, I have not applied my mind to all the details connected with the subordinate revenue jurisdictions in the Jaipur State. Those re-adjustments of jurisdictions are all being considered by the Revenue Minister who knows local conditions very well.

REMARKS ON THE CLOSE OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET, 31-8-1946.

We have had a useful discussion on the budget. I do not think I shall be justified in taking up your time by making a long speech as Mr. Atal has already dealt with many of the points raised in the speeches of the members. One point I shall mention quite clearly. The Government do not regard the budget now presented as final. I feel convinced that in the course of the year, in the actual working of the budget, the Government should effect as much retrenchment in the expenditure as possible. I propose in the coming months to subject all the items in the budget to the most rigid scrutiny and to retrench as much as possible out of the items that are not essential or directly remunerative. I hope by the time this Council examines the next budget, we shall have succeeded in reducing the gap between the receipts and expenditure as much as possible. Another point I want to make clear is this. The Government have been blamed for not presenting a 'permanent budget,' a 'normal budget'. My answer is that conditions are so abnormal now that we cannot produce such a budget. I have no doubt whatever that, in the next few years, there will be most revolutionary changes in our schemes of taxation. These changes will come about not only on account of economic conditions, but as a result of the constitutional discussions that will begin soon. The Jaipur State, in common with other States, will have to change its basis of taxation and also its allocation of expenditure. I have got my ideas on the future of taxation in Indian State. I have been thinking on this subject for years. This, however, is not the time for a discussion of it. As the constitutional discussions progress, the Government and the members of Council have to face up to the complexities of this problem. Finally, I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating members on the useful suggestions they have made in the course of the general discussion of the budget and of the cut motions. I can assure everyone of them that their remarks will be carefully examined.

AT THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF
THE ASSEMBLY, 24-2-1947.

I welcome you to the first session of the Assembly for the current year

As you are aware, the Jaipur State Grants Land Tenures Act was promulgated last month. The object of the Act is to adjust the relations between landlords and tenants on an equitable basis. It confers security of tenure on the tenants and lays down clearly the procedure for collection. The Act also provides for the appointment of officials whose duties it will be to maintain accurate records of rights. The Government are confident that, with goodwill on all sides, the Act will assist in bringing about co-operation between landlords and tenants and minimise agrarian disputes.

The Government have also taken steps to establish a machinery for implementing the provisions of the Jaipur State Tenancy Act of 1945 for the acquisition of pattadari rights by lower trade tenants. In the view of the Government, the provisions enabling tenants to acquire pattadari rights are of the utmost value to a sound agricultural economy in the State. In fact the widest possible introduction of pattadari tenure is a fundamental condition for future process. This is essential if tenants are to adopt scientific methods of cultivation of any large scale. It is also essential for the development of the co-operative movement—of co-operative societies for credit and joint supply and sale—and land-mortgage banks. While the acquisition of such rights is voluntary, the Government hope that practically every tenant in the State will avail himself of these provisions in the law and that all of you will explain to them the advantages of this course. There has been misapprehension in some quarters in regard to the scope of the system, which, I am sure, will be dispelled when the object is fully understood. The amounts realised from premium are constituted into a separate fund and set apart for rural improvements.

Our programmes of agricultural improvements and the development of rural reconstruction centres are going ahead and I hope members will interest themselves in the schemes and if they have any suggestions for their better working communicate them to the Director of Agriculture.

I hope there will be fruitful discussions in regard to the arrangements for the supply of essential commodities. The plans for the rabi procurement schemes are well ahead. The intention is to procure a smaller quantity than last year—namely 12 lakhs of maunds. In other respects the system established last year will be followed with such improvements as have been found necessary. This year, we are introducing a new feature. In the collecting centres, which will be 122 in number, arrangements are being made to supply cloth and sugar and gur to the rural population of the surrounding areas on the basis of ration cards prepared and issued beforehand.

I do not propose to detain you with any further remarks and invite you to commence the business of the Session.

AT THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH SESSION
OF THE COUNCIL, 10-3-1947

I welcome you to the first session of the Council for the year. I am sorry there had to be a postponement of this session from the 1st of March. This was due to the meetings of the Negotiating Committees in Delhi.

I find references in some notices of questions and resolutions to the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, of the 20th February. On this statement only two comments can be usefully made at this stage. Firstly, the statement places beyond all doubt Britain's sincerity in regard to transfer of power to India. Secondly, the statement is a challenge to all parties and interests in India to come together on the basis of the Cabinet Mission Plan and frame an agreed constitution so that a peaceful transfer of power can be effected.

At the last session of the Council, during the discussions that took place on the question of constitutional advance in the State, I assured the House of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's deep sympathy with the legitimate political aspirations of the people—aspirations which are themselves the result of his progressive policy—and stated that the whole subject was under careful review. I am now authorised by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur to make an announcement in regard to the steps he proposes to take.

In the first place, it is proposed to appoint now two elected members of the Legislature to the Council of Ministers. This will mean that there will be three non-official members in the Council of Ministers out of a total of five members including the Prime Minister. I may mention here that, to my deep regret, which will be shared by everyone in the State, Mr. Atal, our Finance Minister, has been expressing a desire for sometime past to retire from the service. These appointments are made under the Government of Jaipur Act and they will be for the duration of life of the present Legislature. I need not invite special

attention to the significance of this step. Under the Act, the non-official members have the same position and powers as the official members. All matters of importance, covering the entire field of the administration, come before the Council of Ministers and the non-official members have the same share in the decisions and the same responsibility for them as the official members.

Secondly, it is proposed to set up a committee, on which all parties in the Legislature will be represented, to keep in touch with the work of the Constituent Assembly as it progresses and also with the resolutions discussed in the Legislature of the State and to formulate proposals for the amendment of the Government of Jaipur Act in view of changed conditions in the country. The committee will consist of 11 members. Two will be officials, viz., the Chief Judge of the Jaipur High Court, who will be Chairman and the Law Secretary who will also work as Secretary to the Committee. The rest will be non-official members. This committee will act besides as an advisory body to the representatives of the State on the Constituent Assembly scheme.

The States' Committee of the Constituent Assembly and the Negotiating Committee set up by the Indian States have accepted a scheme for the choice of representatives by individual States to the Constituent Assembly. Jaipur has got three representatives and it is proposed to take the necessary steps at this meeting for the selection of these representatives in accordance with the accepted

I should like, if I may, once again to emphasise that no extension of the reforms can achieve useful results without tolerance, compromise, mutual understanding and goodwill on all sides. The outstanding problem for India—and Jaipur is more backward than many other parts of India—is that of abolishing poverty, of raising the level of living of the masses. This one problem dominates all others and will engage the attention of all Governments in this country for decades. In programmes devised for this purpose there is little room for conflicts of interest or wide

differences of opinion. The realisation of such programmes implies a social and economic revolution and change in age-long customs and old institutions and the inherited traditions of centuries. All this can only be achieved with the co-operation of all parties and sections and their united efforts and concerted action over a long period.

As members are aware, the State Grants Land Tenure Act was promulgated in January of this year. The Act was framed after informal consultations with the interests concerned and in the view of the Government, embodies an equitable adjustment of the relations between landlords and tenants. The Act confers security of tenure on tenants; provides for the maintenance of records of right; prescribes standards for the determination of rents at settlements; abolishes burdensome cesses; and lays down the procedure for collection of rents. An Act which covers such a wide field cannot satisfy all interests in all respects, parts of it are bound to be unacceptable to particular interests. It should be, however, viewed as a whole and from the standpoint of the main objective of all such legislation—viz., that it should stimulate agricultural improvements on an extensive scale and offer inducement for a large increase in agricultural production. The Government are confident that, with the co-operation of landlords and tenants, this objective can be realised under the scheme of the Act. Side by side with this, the Government have set in motion a machinery to enable tenants in Khalsa areas to acquire pattadari rights. The acquisition of such rights on the widest scale possible throughout the State—in Khalsa and non-Khalsa areas—is a fundamental requisite for rural development. This alone will make possible the general adoption of improved methods of agricultural and the introduction of a modern system of agricultural credit through a widely diffused co-operative movement.

Our programmes of rural reconstruction are now in operation. They are very comprehensive and include soil conservation and afforestation; provision of irrigation facilities; use of improved seeds, and manures and spread

of the co-operative movements; grading of produce and marketing facilities; subsidiary occupations, etc. Their aim is to double production within a definite period. I hope, members will interest themselves in the schemes in their areas and co-operate in their working.

I should like to single out for mention in this connection the scheme which has been sanctioned for well-sinking in districts. In every district special parties have been formed to survey possibilities in all tracts and to get wells sunk either through agriculturists on a subsidy basis or by the Government agency. The latest progress reports are distinctly encouraging.

Among the legislative measures for this session I would like to mention two. The first is the Bill for the constitution of District Boards in the State. The object is to organise a sustained drive for rural water supplies and communications throughout the State and also to provide a training ground for self-government. The other is the Bill to amend the Forest Act in order to enable the Government to regulate the working of private forests. All over the State, denudation of forests has been going on for many years with the result that soil erosion and loss of fertility have assumed the dimensions of a major evil: the supply of fuel timber for the rural population has become exceedingly difficult; and the condition of cattle in the State has seriously deteriorated. Control over private forests has thus become necessary for the preservation of the agricultural economy of the State. I commend these two Bills to the special notice of the members.

The arrangements for grain procurement are well ahead. This year we intend to procure 12 lakhs of maunds of grain. We are now providing ample storage accommodation: godowns of approved design are being constructed in important centres in the State by the Government. Another important feature is that, at the centres fixed for receiving grain which are 122 in number, distribution of three months' supplies of cloth, sugar, gur and kerosene will be made to the rural population on ration

cards issued beforehand, under the immediate supervision of the officials in charge of the centres. After the centres cease to work, supplies will continue to be made on the ration cards in the retail shops to which cards are allotted and the committees and inspecting officers will see that this is done. The Government hope that this will have the effect of ensuring that supplies actually reach villages.

I now invite you to commence the business of the session.

REMARKS IN CONNECTION WITH RESOLUTION
NO. 24 REGARDING THE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION
OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES, 13-3-1947.

I think this subject has been more than adequately discussed. I wish the discussion had taken place on a somewhat higher plane, that is, on broader and more general considerations. The Government have to organise distribution of essential articles—of the bare necessities of life throughout the State to its three million people scattered over 16,000 sq. miles. The question is what can be the best organisation for that purpose.

One broad principle is obvious. You cannot have an exclusively official organisation. You must have that organisation working in co-operation with a large number of unofficial bodies all over the State.

Another principle that is equally obvious is that unofficial organisations and committees can be trusted with certain functions but such functions cannot be purely administrative. Mr. Kasliwal, for example, the Municipal Chairman, can always differentiate between functions which may be performed well by his Council and those which he alone can perform. That is a distinction which all of us bear in mind. It is as disastrous for committees and unofficial bodies to be entrusted with administrative functions as for purely administrative officers to be entrusted with the function of non-official committees. There must be a judicious co-operation between these two sides.

In preparing the scheme under operation, naturally this distinction was borne in mind and the question arose in what way co-operation could be had between the administrative machinery and unofficial bodies. After much consideration, a network of committees was created, and I believe, the line has been drawn soundly in regard to the assignment of functions. The main point I want to make is that we are trying our best to ensure the most fruitful co-operation.

I do not think it is a fair question to ask whether all these committees are doing well. I do not expect all the committees to do quite well. After all they face new problems—also there are different types of men. Some are full of the ideal of service and others are not. My own feeling on the whole is that a great deal of useful work has been put in by these committees and I have no doubt whatever that when our officials get more into the habit of working in co-operation with these committees and the members of all the committees also develop to a certain extent the habit of working with our officers, things will improve. There is no reason for us to be pessimistic. Whenever any difficulty arises we shall try to remove it.

The main point is—and here all of you can be useful—that we should develop a strong public opinion against black-market.

It has been said that essential articles are being smuggled out of Sheikhawati. We sent a military party to prevent this smuggling. An organised gang of smugglers belonging to the State attacked them one day and some have been injured. The officers-in-charge said, "This has taken a serious turn. If you permit us, we shall open fire on such parties of smugglers. The Government could not, of course, refuse permission."

On the one hand, supplies are running low at Sheikhawati and that district clamours for supply from other parts of the State and from outside. On the other hand determined smugglers backed up by wealthy and influential merchants smuggle everything they can outside the area to sell at enormous profit. This is a serious problem we have to face.

There is another problem to which reference has to be made here. Influential merchants are involved in it. There was smuggling of cloth which the population of the State wants badly. Cloth was smuggled out under different descriptions and on a very large scale. This took place in spite of all precautions taken. We are investigating the case

carefully. But I may tell you that for one case that is detected, there may be 5, 6, or 7 that go undetected. This gives you some idea of the immensity of the blackmarketing and I can see no other way of dealing with it except that I should ask all of you to arouse public opinion against it.

I had a visit from a number of merchants who applied for licences. I said that much blackmarketing was going on in that particular commodity and added, 'Everyone of you know who has been organising this. How will you assist the Government in stopping it?' They had to admit that they knew,—'but it was difficult to produce legal proof'.

Sometimes incorrect information is given—I am afraid, deliberately.

A group of gentlemen said to me that a particular industrial concern had yarn issued which had been sold in the blackmarket at very high prices. I at once drove to the factory. I saw the stocks and straightaway put an accountant on duty to go into the accounts of that industry for 6 months and I found that there was absolutely no justification for the complaint, and that all yarn had been converted into cloth, etc. The accounts fully supported this. Well, all this shows how difficult the task is.

The great evil is the existence of blackmarkets. I find that the moment a commodity is placed in the hands of some licensee, it disappears. I have never seen such extensive blackmarket. I weigh every word of mine when I say so and ask all of you to work assiduously for its eradication. The Government needs your support.

If we can get public opinion on our side and if all of you and all those whom my words reach are determined that the blackmarkets shall not exist, they will cease at once. I appeal to all of you. This is the sort of service which an unofficial member can render most usefully. To my mind there can be no greater service than this.

I do hope that, as a result of these discussions, there will be more support forthcoming for the efforts of Govern-

ment to eliminate this evil of blackmarkets which has reached enormous dimensions in the State.

**PRESENTING THE STATE BUDGET TO THE FIFTH
SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY, 11-8-1947.**

It is my privilege to present the Financial Statement in respect of the coming year (St. 2004).

Actuals St. 2001.

The Receipts Estimates for St. 2001—Ist September, 1944 to 31st August, 1945— were placed at Rupees 232.50 Lakhs. The actuals stood at Rupees 283.13 Lakhs. The actuals under expenditure amounted to Rupees 241.38 Lakhs against the original estimate of Rupees 215 Lakhs. It will be seen that despite the increase in expenditure a surplus of Rupees 41.75 Lakhs was realised in the year. The main reason for this was an increase in the revenues.

Actuals St. 2002 1st. Sept. 1945 to 31st Aug. 1946.

The actual receipt in St. 2002 aggregated Rupees 290.48 Lakhs against the estimate of Rupees 264 Lakhs showing an increase of Rupees 26.48 Lakhs over the budget anticipations. The expenditure estimates were originally fixed at Rupees 259 Lakhs but the actuals amounted to Rupees 268.19 Lakhs. According to the preliminary accounts, the year ended with a surplus of Rupees 22.29 Lakhs.

St. 2003.

For St. 2003, although the actuals of the preceding years warranted adoption of higher figures under several heads, the estimates were framed with caution, all abnormal items under revenue being omitted. In 2002 the receipts anticipated from export of moong, zeera and ghee did not materialise and the Customs revenue fell by about Rupees 11 Lakhs in the Revised figures for St. 2002. The estimate of receipts under Customs was, therefore, put at a lower figure. It was also thought that the income from the State investments—especially those in the Nagda-Muttra Section—might be less than in the previous year. The actual income from the shares in the Nagda-Muttra Section has, however,

been higher than our expectation and the revised estimate shows an increase of Rupees Six Lakhs over the Budget under the head of investments. Against the total estimate of Rupees 265 Lakhs adopted under Receipts for the Budget of St. 2003, the Revised figures stand at Rupees 307.27 Lakhs indicating an improvement of Rupees 42.27 Lakhs. Besides Interest, Customs, Excise, Stamps, Railways and Miscellaneous are the important heads under which appreciable increases appear. The heads under which shortages are anticipated are Post Office, Mint and Irrigation. Under other heads the Budget expectations are likely to be realised and no change has been made in the Revised figures

As regards expenditure, the revised estimates aggregate Rupees 303.75 Lakhs showing a decrease of about Rupees $7\frac{1}{4}$ Lakhs. The main heads under which expenditure has exceeded the original estimates are Refunds, Police, Medical, Palace, Dharmath Department, Railways and Karkhanejat. The year is expected to end with a surplus of about Rupees $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against deficit of Rupees 46 Lakhs foreshadowed in the Budget. This result has been secured in addition to remunerative investments amounting to over Rupees $27\frac{1}{2}$ Lakhs as shown in the statement of investments.

Estimates for St. 2004-

Having dealt with the results of the last two years and reviewed the position in respect of the year which is closing shortly, I come to the estimates proposed for the ensuing year.

It is proposed to place the next years' estimate of receipts at Rupees Three Crores which exceeds the current years' estimate by Rupees 35 Lakhs. The additional amount is made up of increases aggregating Rupees 38 lakhs and decreases under certain heads amounting to Rupees 3 Lakhs. The important heads under which increases appear are Land Revenue (Rs. 1 Lakh), Customs (Rs. 5 Lakhs),

Excise (Rs. 10 Lakhs), Forests (Rs. 0.50 Lakhs), Stamps and Court Fees (Rs. 0.50 Lakhs), Railways (Rs. 12.80 Lakhs), Interest (Rs. 4.50 Lakhs), Electricity (Rs. 2 Lakhs) and Scientific, Industrial and Miscellaneous (Rs. 1.05 Lakhs). The reasons for the adoption of higher figures under these and other heads have been discussed in the explanatory memorandum on Receipts Estimates and it is needless to recapitulate them here. Under Tribute, Jails, P.W.D., Mines, Irrigation and Bakshikhana Jagir there is no change and the current year's estimates are being repeated. As regards the decrease of Rupees 3 Lakhs referred to above the transfer of municipal receipts consequent on the constitution of separate municipal fund for Jaipur City alone accounts for Rupees 1.75 Lakhs. The balance consists of a reduction of Rs. 0.50 Lakhs under Salt, Rs. 0.10 Lakhs under Matmi and Rs. 0.10 Lakhs under Post Office.

The increase of Rs. 1 Lakh under Land Revenue is more than justified by the preceding year's actuals. Under Customs the revised estimate for the current year stands at Rs. 50 Lakhs. The factors responsible for increased receipts continue and a revenue of Rs. 48 Lakhs is expected to be realised in Samvat 2004. On the basis of figures of the current year's revised estimates an increase of Rs. 10 Lakhs is forecast under Excise. Under Railways an increase of Rs. 12.80 Lakhs is anticipated. The increase in the rate of fares and in freight charges coupled with increase in the coaching and goods traffic account for this. Under 'Interest' a low estimate was proposed for the current year, as it was thought that securities would have to be sold to meet a deficit. The actual receipts have, however, exceeded the estimates and the receipts next year are not likely to fall short of the forecast.

I should like here to utter a warning. Although we expect a revenue of Rupees Three Crores in the year 2004, this is due to exceptional conditions which will not continue indefinitely and we shall not be justified in making additions to our permanent expenditure or undertaking commitments on the basis of the State continuing to drive revenues on this scale.

The policy of the Government is to increase the expenditure on nation-building activities—Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Industries. This can only be done by controlling the expenditure incurred on all other departments and effecting all possible economies in them. The difficulties in carrying out a programme are known to all of you. The rise in the cost of living—the increase in prices of essential commodities—has added to our burdens. During the year 2003, the revision of scales of pay of ministerial and inferior staff resulted in an addition of Rs. 5 Lakhs a year to the permanent expenditure. The State is now spending Rs. 35 Lakhs a year on dearness allowance to Government servants. This in itself constitutes an appreciable proportion of our total revenues. The increased prices are also involving increased expenditure in contingent expenditure under all heads, travelling allowances, stationery, supplies and services. Building costs again are between 2 and 3 times the previous levels. Early in this year, the Government set up an Economy Committee to take up department by department and scrutinise the expenditure incurred with a view to effecting reductions. As an interim measure it was directed that no vacancies should be filled without special sanction. The Committee is doing good work, and during the year, readjustments of establishments have taken place in a number of offices in the State. This work is being continued in the coming year. The aim is not to throw out men but to find from the existing cadres the officers and other staffs needed for the development and other activities newly started.

Even after a close preliminary scrutiny of the estimates of expenditure for St. 2004, these stood at Rs. 321.75 Lakhs. Pending further detailed examination by the Economy Committee lump sum reductions have been made in the various budgets—wherever this was possible—on account of surrenders to be made due to vacant posts being kept unfilled and curtailment of expenditure under other items. By this means it has been possible to bring the estimates of expenditure under Revenue heads to Rupees Three Crores as shown in the statement circulated. There are no proposals for new or additional taxation.

I now proceed to acquaint the House with the salient features of the important heads of expenditure.

Under Land Revenue the total estimate for all minor heads is proposed at Rs. 24 Lakhs which is exclusive of provision for works, which are included under P.W.D. The district office system is being carefully developed and we hope in the coming year to lay the foundations for this by re-organising Taluk, divisional and district offices, standardising scales of establishments and introducing improved methods. A sum of Rs. 2½ Lakhs has been provided under the subhead Town and Village Improvement—Rs. 1½ Lakhs for carrying out improvement schemes in the Rural Development centres in accordance with the recommendations of the Rural Development Board and Rs. 1 Lakh for village and town improvements.

During the year 2003 the Government organised intensive efforts for sinking of wells all over the State in order to augment food supplies. Well-sinking parties are now attached to districts and a useful programme of works was carried out in this year. To finance these schemes a Famine Insurance Fund of Rupees One Crore has been created out of the investments. In the Budget of Samvat 2004 an allotment of Rs. 12 Lakhs has been included for construction and repairs of wells and small bunds and for granting subsidy to cultivators for the construction of new wells. To replenish the Famine Insurance Fund an annual contribution of Rs. 3 Lakhs is to be made to it from the Revenue Budget.

The Agricultural Department's budget has been recast and large amounts have been provided for the increasing activities of that department. A new agricultural and fruit farm was started in 2003 at Durgapura. This will be completed in 2004. Similar farms will also be started in 2004 at Sawai Madhopur and Kiarda. Vegetable and fruit nurseries have been started at Hindaun and Dudli in 2003 and two more such nurseries will be started next year. Special efforts are being made to extend vegetable cultivation round about Jaipur City and some of the other towns. In order to

introduce power farming an expert was invited to visit the State and according to his recommendations tractors, etc., have been ordered and a beginning will be made with the cultivation of a large area hitherto uncultivated land at a distance of 27 miles from Jaipur City on the Malpura road. The tractors will also be let out to others for enabling them to bring uncultivated areas into cultivation.

The Rural Reconstruction centres, started this year, are working well and helping to raise the level of rural life. All aspects of village life come within their purview and every effort is being made to enlist the active co-operation of agriculturists.

The estimates under Education for St. 2004 excluding the provision for works, which has been incorporated in 20 P.W.D., aggregate Rs. 25 Lakhs, involving a net increase of Rs. 2.74 Lakhs, over the current year's figure. A most important event of the year is the inauguration of the Rajputana University—a joint undertaking in which 16 States of Rajputana are participating. The University legislation was enacted by most of the States in January and the Academic Council and other bodies met in July and the Executive Council is meeting this month. It is our confident hope that the University will raise the level of culture in Rajputana and give a stimulus to higher education in arts and science and technical education—engineering, medical and agriculture etc.

The Jaipur Medical College has now commenced work. During 2004 it is hoped that the new building and equipment will be completed. In the field of University education we are also raising the Women's Inter College to the status of a degree college—a reform fraught with possibilities for its influence on the life of Rajputana—and additional classes are being opened in the Maharaja's College to meet the demand for increased admission. In the field of secondary education, there is to be a new High School in Neem-ka-Thana and more A.V. Middle Schools in important centres of the State. One hundred new primary schools are also to be opened. We are also raising the allotment for grant-in-aid to private institutions from Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs. 1.50 Lakhs.

Under 'Medical' also increased provision has been made. Besides additional expenditure entailed by revision of salaries, increased grants have been provided under contingencies, drugs, diet, etc. During the current year surplus American medical equipment worth Rs. 4 Lakhs was purchased and this accounts for increased figure under Medical in the revised estimates. Provision has been made for 4 new dispensaries at Ajeetgarh, Dudu, Bonli, and Chouth-ka-Barwara and more new dispensaries will be opened out of the allotment for further medical facilities. The addition of a Women's Annexe at Gangapur dispensary has been approved and provision has been made for 10 nurse-dais for the district dispensary.

Five Jaipurian doctors already in Government service have been sent for foreign training in different subjects and Dr. Tarawati Bhardwaj of the Zenana Hospital is also being sent for training abroad. Nine Ayurvedic and I Unani dispensaries have been opened in St. 2003 and allotment has been included for starting more such dispensaries as also for giving subsidies to Vaidas and Hakims, who have settled or propose to settle in rural areas. A new leper asylum has been constructed beyond Purana Ghat which will be completed in St. 2004. The new mental hospital will be furnished and equipped during the course of the next year.

The allotment required under 20 P. W. D. including provision for maintenance and repairs and works comes to Rs. 42.11 Lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5 Lakhs on account of subsidy to the City Municipality for water supply and drainage works is included in this amount. This is conditional on the Municipal Council raising a similar amount by taxation or loan. Funds have been earmarked out of reserves for the following schemes worked out in war years but not taken up then:—

- (i) The University and Medical College.
- (ii) The construction of district offices etc., as part of the district office system.

The expenditure to be incurred on these schemes in St. 2004 will be met from the above funds.

Efforts are being made to develop the industrial resources of the State. The Cottage Industries Institute and four cotton weaving and spinning demonstration parties continue to function satisfactorily. An industrial school has been started at the Rural Development Centre at Thoi. It is proposed to send two candidates for training in textile technology next year. The State produces a large amount of wool. A Sheep and Wool Improvement Officer with considerable experience has been appointed recently, who will organise schemes for improving the quality of wool for adoption of better methods of shearing and for grading. It is also proposed to start a sheep breeding farm.

I would like to add a word about the expansion of the Veterinary Department. Four new Veterinary hospitals were started in 2003 in hired buildings bringing the total number of hospitals to 9 and two new hospitals will be started next year. During the current year there was a severe render-pest epidemic. Eight Veterinary surgeons in charge of district hospitals and 13 inoculators toured extensively in order to carry out mass inoculation but their activities were hindered by the irregular supply of serum. Arrangements are now being made for producing locally goat tissue vaccine needed for inoculations.

As regards the programme of Capital works of remunerative character the departmental requirements aggregate Rs. 62.87 Lakhs B. G. as detailed in the printed Budget. It is proposed to finance the expenditure from the reserves of the State.

The expenditure on staff employed on patta work is being met from Nazarana and the net receipts amount to Rs. 20 Lakhs which have been invested and the income accruing therefrom will be allotted to the newly organised district boards as grants.

A statement of investments as they are expected to stand on the 31st August, 1947, appears in the printed Budget.

To sum up, there is no doubt that the present revenues are inadequate to meet the needs of the development departments. The rising prices of essential articles are imposing a heavy burden on the State. The dearness allowances constitute a disproportionately high charge. There is also the loss involved in the operations of the Supply Department and in the procurement and issue of essential articles to the urban populations. The Economy Committee is making out surplus staffs in the existing offices and these are being slowly absorbed in the newly sanctioned services, the policy being 'not' to throw men out of the service owing to the present hard conditions. This readjustment will take time but is being steadily pursued. In spite of these limitations, the Budget provides for the expansion of the development departments in the directions I have indicated above. I commend the Budget to the House.

REMARKS ON THE CLOSE OF THE DISCUSSION
ON THE BUDGET, 13-8-1947.

I propose to detain you only for a few minutes, dealing with a few general points relating to the Budget. It is not possible for any Government, at the present time, to produce a budget which would embody vast changes or new features. There are reasons for this. In the first place we like the other parts of the world, are suffering from extraordinary economic conditions. This is not the time to tinker with our financial and fiscal policies: to do so would mean a breakdown. In addition, there is a reason which is special to India at the present juncture. We are now engaged in framing a new constitution and, as a part of this, the States will be expected, within a stipulated period, to readjust their financial and fiscal policies to suit the broader policies laid down for the whole of India. With these changes in prospect, it is not wise for us in Jaipur to introduce any great changes in our scheme of taxation even if this was possible, and in our budget policies. We ought not to attempt this at this time of exceptional stress and strain, and when changes have to be made in accordance with the new constitution. I cannot say today what the pattern of the future budgets of the State will be. There are so many unknown factors. The attempts of the Government has been, therefore, to develop the Budget on the usual lines embodying policies which they consider to be extremely urgent. It is not that we are following the old lines blindly. We are using the present time to introduce new features to modernise our system in preparation for the new order of things. Let me mention these.

It was pointed out that we should plan ahead. That we are doing. As the Public Works Minister has told you, we are planning a road programme for ten years. The aim is to co-ordinate road and railway transport and to take proper account of the needs of areas which are not served by railways or roads. Then as the Education Minister told you, we have a special enquiry in progress to frame a scheme of expansion of elementary education for the State. We want to know what form elementary education in the State

should take and in what stages we can work up to our ideal of providing school accommodation and teaching facilities for every boy and girl of school-going age. We are also having a survey of electrical schemes needed in the State. These surveys are going to be very useful to us, when we come to decide what our future budgets should be.

Then we are also adopting other definite policies which must become a permanent feature of our future budgets. In the current year, i.e., 2003, and in the next year, we increase enormously our expenditure outside Jaipur City in the mofussil areas and specially in the rural areas. One of the members said that we were spending on the Revenue Department Rs. 24 Lakhs. I want to point out to him that these Rs. 24 Lakhs include nearly Rs. 5½ Lakhs for the Agricultural Department; nearly Rs. 2½ Lakhs for town and village improvements, that is, towns outside Jaipur City and village improvement; and then there is the contribution of Rs. 3 Lakhs to the Famine Insurance Fund. Nearly half the amount is really set apart for the benefit of the rural population. This is the direction which the Government have given to the Budget of the current year and the next year.

Secondly, we have laid down the policy that as far as possible our savings should be invested in schemes of development for the benefit of the State. A scheme is under preparation for rationalising the transport system. As members know, we are establishing markets and this year we spent Rs. 16 Lakhs on storage godowns in important places in the State. There are also electrical schemes. This policy of seeking outlets for investment of savings in order to develop our own resources should be our permanent policy.

Then, we are insisting on towns, especially Jaipur City, financing their own special needs. The Government, of course, realise that this policy cannot be implemented in one or two years. It would be unreasonable to expect the Jaipur Municipal Council in a limited time to raise taxes

to meet all their expenditure. We expect them, however, to do this in a reasonable time. The Government will of course help in important schemes like water supply and underground drainage.

These policies we have laid down and implemented in the Budget. They are all essential parts of a sound and healthy budgetary policy of the State.

These are the only general remarks which I wish to make on the Budget. The task of preparing the Budget in these extraordinarily difficult times is very difficult. There are so many interests to be considered and reconciled. There are urban populations, there are the village populations and there is one special class to which reference has been made in these discussions—the Government servants. It will give a totally false impression if the remarks made by some of the members of the Assembly be taken as correct—that the Government do not have in mind the interests of their subordinate staff. As I said the other day, there is not a single day in which questions, relating to subordinate Government servants, are not considered and considered sympathetically by the Government. The main issue is what relation the expenditure on this account should bear to the general expenditure of the State and the expenditure on other sections of the population.

I know that in the course of the year we shall have to watch the working of this Budget very carefully. We shall certainly introduce such changes as may be necessary from time to time. If the food situation unfortunately deteriorates, the needs of the people should have precedence over every claim irrespective of the cost.

There is one appeal I want to make to all of you before I sit down. The food situation in the State is going to be one of great difficulty. The situation in the whole of India is also bad and, with all the willingness in the world, the Central Government may not be able to respond to our request for assistance to the extent we want. It is, therefore, for us to see that the existing stocks of foodgrains and other

necessities of life are used to the advantage of the largest number of people and that all self-interest is eliminated. You should bring to the notice of the Government all cases in which people indulge in black-marketing for their private benefit. Such conduct is anti-social in the extreme and ought to be exposed.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE
ASSEMBLY, 14-8-1947.

Before Members leave the House, I feel I should like to say a few words. I am sorry that many of these representations had to be rushed through, but we have a number of holidays from tomorrow and it will be obviously inconvenient for Members to stay on.

Today at midnight a great chapter in Indian history will open before us. From tomorrow India becomes independent after many centuries and assumes the status of a Dominion, which is an independent status. We all rejoice that independence has come to us in our life-time and everyone of us should dedicate himself to the duty of maintaining this hard-won independence. The Jaipur Government, as you know, have co-operated with the Constituent Assembly of India from the beginning and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has now decided to accede to the Dominion of India in the three subjects of Defence, External Affairs and Communications and he has also approved of the execution of standstill agreements with the Dominion of India on matters of common concern. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the Government of Jaipur are confident that this policy of co-operation is the best in the interest of the State as well as of India as a whole.

I now adjourn the House sine die.

**PRESENTING THE STATE BUDGET TO THE FIFTH
SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, 27-8-1947.**

We have now entered on a new chapter in India's history. India has become independent and assumed the status of a Dominion. The Jaipur State has co-operated with the Constituent Assembly of India from the outset and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has decided to accede to the Dominion in the three subjects of Defence, External Affairs, and Communications and also approved of the execution of standstill agreements on matters of common concern. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and his Government are fully convinced that this policy of co-operation is the best in the interests of the State as well as of India as a whole.

The State's financial year St. 2004 (1st September, 1947 to 31st August, 1948) is about to commence and it is my privilege to lay before this House the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the coming year. It is not possible for any Government at the present time to produce a Budget which would embody vast changes or new features. The reasons for this are easily understood. Like other parts of the world, India is suffering from extraordinary economic conditions. Then, there is a reason which is special to India. We are now engaged in framing a new constitution for India and the States will have to modernise their taxation and other systems to suit new policies adopted by them in connection with this Constitution. It is difficult at the present time to say what the pattern of the Budget of the State will be in the future, which of the existing taxes will be continued and with what modifications and what new taxes will be levied. There are so many unknown factors. The Government have, therefore, decided to continue the existing taxation unchanged in its main features and at the same time to undertake preparatory work for the new Budget and embody in the Budget such changes in policy as will in any case be necessary in the future budgetary system.

We have now got an Economy Committee working, the function of which is to overhaul the system in every office

of the State, decide what establishments are needed for it and what the surplus staffs are. The aim is to fix the strength of offices on uniform principles with a view to securing efficient standards. Similarly, a special enquiry is being ordered in regard to the administrative arrangements under the district office system, so that the tehsils and nizamats may be located with due regard to public convenience and their jurisdictions allocated with the same end in view. At the same time, the work of these offices is being reorganised and their staffs readjusted. I need not point out how essential this preparatory work is.

Then, we are preparing development plans based on a careful review of needs. First we are planning a road programme for ten years. These schemes will co-ordinate road and railway systems and take special account of the needs of areas which are not now served by railway or roads. Then, we have an enquiry in progress to frame a scheme for the expansion of elementary education in the State. The object is to lay down what form elementary education in the State should take and in what stages the State should work up to the ideal of providing teaching facilities for every boy and girl of school-going age. Again, we are having a survey of electrical schemes needed in the State. These surveys are going to be very useful for our future budgets.

We are also adopting a definite policy of increasing the proportion of expenditure incurred in the rural areas of the State. In the current year, i.e., St. 2003, and in the next year we have increased considerably the expenditure incurred in these areas. This will be apparent when the details of the proposals are set out in the succeeding paragraphs.

With these general remarks I proceed to deal with the financial statement for St. 2004.

Sambat 2001 closed with a surplus of Rs. 41.75 lakhs and according to preliminary accounts St. 2002 also ended with a surplus of Rs. 22.29 lakhs.

Sambat 2003.

The estimates of Receipts for St. 2003 were framed with caution and on the assumption that the abnormal

conditions which were responsible for increased revenue under certain heads would disappear. It was particularly thought that there would be a fall in the income from Customs and investments—the latter as we expected to have to sell securities to meet a revenue deficit. There has, however, been an increase under most heads, with the result that as against the total estimate of Rs. 265 lakhs adopted under “Receipts” for the Budget of St. 2003 the revised estimates stand at Rs. 307.27 lakhs and the Expenditure at Rs. 303.75 lakhs against Rs. 311 lakhs. The year is thus expected to end with a surplus of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. This satisfactory result has been done to an improvement of Rs. 42.27 lakhs in Revenue and a reduction of Rs. 7.25 lakhs in total expenditure as compared with the original estimates. The main heads under which appreciable increase in revenue occur are Interest, Customs, Excise, Stamps, Railways and Miscellaneous. The heads under which excess expenditure is likely to be incurred are Refunds, Police, Medical, Palace, Dharmarth, Railways and Karkhanejat. The variations have been fully explained in the explanatory memorandum. Under Police the excess is mainly due to improvement in the salaries of constables, head constables and sub-inspectors sanctioned during the year. Increased expenditure under Medical was mainly due to the purchase of American surplus equipment worth Rs. 4 lakhs.

Sambat 2004.

I now turn to the estimates proposed for the next year. The total receipts are estimated at Rs. 3 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 35 lakhs over the current year's budget. The important heads under which increases appear are Land Revenue, Customs, Excise, Forests, Stamps and Court Fees, Railways, Interest, Electricity and Scientific Industrial and Miscellaneous. The reasons for adoption of the figures proposed under different heads have been discussed in the memorandum already circulated with the printed Budget.

The policy of the Government is to increase the expenditure on nation-building departments, such as Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Industries. This can only

be done by restricting the expenditure incurred on all other departments and effecting all possible economies in them. The rise in the cost of living and the increase in prices of essential commodities have added to our commitments. During St. 2003 the scales of pay of ministerial and inferior staffs were revised: this has resulted in an addition of Rs. 5 lakhs a year to the permanent expenditure. An amount of Rs. 35 lakhs is being spent on dearness allowance, which in itself constitutes an appreciable proportion of our total income. Due to inflated prices increased expenditure is being incurred under Contingencies, Travelling Allowances, Stationery, Supplies and Services. At the commencement of the current year an Economy Committee was constituted to scrutinise the expenditure in all departments, the main idea being to have a systematic investigation made in order to lay down the needs of various departments and to effect reduction of superfluous expenditure. During the year readjustments of establishments have taken place in a number of offices in the State. This work will be continued during the coming year. The aim is not to throw out men but to find from the existing cadres the officers and other staffs required for the development and other activities newly started.

The estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year, even after a close preliminary scrutiny, aggregated Rs. 321.75 lakhs. Pending detailed examination by the Economy Committee lump sum reductions have been made in the departmental budgets wherever possible on account of surrenders to be made due to vacant posts being kept unfilled and curtailment of expenditure under other items. By this means it has been possible to bring the estimates of expenditure under Revenue heads to Rs. 3 crores. There are no proposals for new or additional taxation.

I shall now acquaint the House with the salient features of important heads of expenditure.

The total of the estimates for all minor heads under "3. Land Revenue" works out to Rs. 24 lakhs. The provision of Rs. 24 lakhs includes about Rs. 5½ lakhs for the Agricultural Department, nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs for town

and village improvements, i.e., towns outside Jaipur City and village improvements and there is a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Famine Insurance Fund. It will be seen that nearly half the amount is really set apart for the benefit of the rural population. The district office system is being carefully developed and we hope in the coming year to lay the foundation for this by reorganising the Tehsil, Divisional and District Offices, standardising scales of establishment and introducing improved methods. Out of Rs. 2½ lakhs provided under sub-head "Town and Village Improvement", Rs. 1½ lakhs is proposed to be spent in carrying out schemes in rural development centres and Rs. 1 lakh for Town and Village improvements.

During the year 2003 the Government organised intensive measures for sinking of wells all over the State in order to augment food supplies. Well sinking parties are now attached to districts and a useful programme of works was carried out in this year. To finance these schemes a Famine Insurance Fund of Rs. 1 crore has been created out of the investments. In the Budget of St. 2004 an allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs has been included for construction and repairs of wells and small bunds and for granting subsidy to cultivators for the construction of new wells. To replenish the Famine Insurance Fund it is proposed to make an annual contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs from the revenue budget.

The entire budget of the Agricultural Department has been recast and large amounts have been provided for the increasing activities of that department. A new Agricultural and Fruit Farm was started in St. 2003 at Durgapura which will be completed in 2004. Similar farms will also be started in St. 2004 at Sawai Madhopur and Kiarda. Vegetable and fruit nurseries have been started at Hindaun and Dudli in St. 2003 and two more such nurseries will be started next year. Special efforts are being made to extend vegetable cultivation round about Jaipur City and some of the other towns. In order to introduce power farming an expert was invited to visit the State and according to his recommendations tractors, etc., have been ordered and a

beginning will be made with the cultivation of a large area hitherto uncultivated land at a distance of 27 miles from Jaipur City on the Malpura Road. The tractors will also be let out to others for enabling them to bring uncultivated

The Rural Reconstruction Centres, started this year, are working well and helping to raise the level of rural life. All aspects of village life come within their purview and every effort is being made to enlist the active co-operation of agriculturists.

The estimates under Education for St. 2004 excluding the provision for works, which has been incorporated in the P.W.D. Budget, aggregate Rs. 25 lakhs, involving a net increase of Rs. 2.74 lakhs over the current year's figure. A most important event of the year is the inauguration of the Rajputana University. This is a joint undertaking in which 16 States of Rajputana are participating. I am confident that the University will raise the level of culture in Rajputana and give a stimulus to higher education in Arts, and Science and Technical Education—Engineering, Medical and Agriculture, etc. The Jaipur Medical College has commenced work and it is hoped that the new building and equipment will be completed during St. 2004. A separate Law College has also been established. In the field of University education we have raised the Women's Inter. College to the status of a Degree College—a reform fraught with possibilities for its influence on the life of Rajputana—and additional classes have been opened in the Maharaja's College to meet the demand for increased admissions. In the field of secondary education a new high school has been started at Neem-ka-Thana, and there has been an addition to A. V. Middle Schools and Vernacular Middle Schools in important centres of the State. One hundred new Primary Schools are also to be opened. We are raising the allotment for grant-in-aid to private institutions from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Under Medical also increased provision has been made. Besides additional expenditure entailed by revision of salaries, increased grants have been provided under Contin-

gencies, drugs, diets, etc. Provisions have been made for four new dispensaries at Ajitgarh, Dudu, Bonli and Chowth-ka-Barwara and more new dispensaries will be opened out of the allotment for further medical facilities. The addition of a Women's Annexe at Gangapur Dispensary has been sanctioned and provision has been made for 10 nurse-dais for district dispensaries. Five medical men already in Government service have been sent for foreign training in different subjects and Dr. Tarawati Bhardwaj of the Zenana Hospital is also being sent for training abroad. Nine Ayurvedic dispensaries and one Yunani dispensary have been opened in St. 2003 and provision has been included for starting more such dispensaries as also giving subsidies to vaidas and hakims in rural areas in St. 2004. A new leper asylum has been constructed beyond Purana Ghat which will be completed in St. 2004. The new Mental Hospital will be completed, furnished and equipped during the course of the next year.

The allotment under "20 P.W.D." including provision for maintenance and repairs and works comes to Rs. 42.11 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs on account of subsidy to the City Municipality for water supply and drainage works is included in this amount. This grant is conditional on the Municipal Council raising a similar amount by taxation or loan. Funds have been earmarked out of Reserves for the following schemes worked out in war years but not taken up then:—

- (i) The University and Medical College.
- (ii) The construction of district offices, etc., as part of the district office system.

The expenditure to be incurred on these schemes in St. 2004 will be met from the above funds.

All possible efforts are being made to develop the industrial resources of the State and the Government are most anxious to develop the rural and minor industries. The Cottage Industries Institute and four cotton spinning and weaving demonstration parties continue to work satisfactorily. An industrial school has been started at the Rural

Development Centre at Thoi. Two candidates are proposed to be sent for training in textile technology next year. The State produces a large amount of wool. A Sheep and Wool Improvement Officer with considerable experience has been appointed recently to organise schemes for improving the quality of wool and for adoption of better methods of shearing and for grading and it is also proposed to start a sheep breeding farm. The activities of the department will prove particularly useful in Sheikhawati.

I would like to say a few words about the expansion of the Animal Husbandry Department. Four new Veterinary Hospitals were started in St. 2003 in rented buildings, bringing the total number of such hospitals to 9 and two new hospitals will be started next year. During the current year there was a severe rinder-pest epidemic. Eight veterinary surgeons in charge of district hospitals and 13 inoculators toured extensively in order to carry out mass inoculations but their activities were hindered by irregular supply of serum. Arrangements are now being made for producing locally goat tissue vaccine needed for inoculations.

As regards the programme of Capital works of remunerative character, departmental requirements aggregate Rs. 62.87 lakhs B.G. as detailed in the printed Budget. It is proposed to finance the expenditure from the Reserves of the State.

A statement of Investments as they are expected to stand on the 31 August, 1947, appears in the printed Budget. During the year it is hoped that there will be an addition of Rs. 59 lakhs in the total assets of the State, Rs. 27½ lakhs under Investments and Rs. 31½ lakhs in other capital remunerative assets—Electricity Rs. 5 lakhs, Irrigation Rs. 5 lakhs and Railways Rs. 21½ lakhs. Rs. 20 lakhs out of this constitute receipts from the Pattadari system. These are earmarked separately and the receipts from the fund will be allotted to the newly constituted District Boards. I would like to mention to the House the Government's policy in regard to Investments. The policy of the Government is to invest all savings in remunerative investments in the State—extension of railways: road transport

services organised in co-ordination with railways: electrical undertakings, electrification of towns, town extension schemes including markets, etc., irrigation projects. Rs. 16 lakhs were spent this year on storage godowns in important centres of the State as part of schemes of development of markets

.. Before I conclude I should like to mention that owing to the monsoon being late and below normal in some parts of the State, the position in regard to foodgrains and fodder is causing anxiety. The Government earnestly hope to have the co-operation of the public in ensuring that the existing supplies are used economically and that the poorer sections of the people are not subjected to hardships by the creation of black markets.

I can assure the members that all additional expenditure needed for civil supplies in the interests of the people of the State will be allotted over and above the Budget as conditions demand and that every effort will be made to see that all available supplies are distributed in the most equitable manner among all classes of the population.

With these remarks I commend the Budget to the House.

REMARKS ON THE CLOSE OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET, 2-9-1947

Before I adjourn I should like to say a few words on the discussions that have taken place on the Budget.

At the outset I should like to join in the welcome accorded to our new Ministers by the Members of the House. I should specially like to say how much I appreciate their devotion to the public interests of which I see evidence every day I work with them. I am sure the people of the State owe a debt of gratitude to them for the interest they

take in the general welfare.

The Budget has been discussed at a great length and I propose to say a few words.

I mentioned to the House in my opening speech that I deliberately did not make any change in the system of taxation. I know that some of the forms of taxation that now exist are not suitable and cannot form a permanent feature of our taxation system. I know the opinion which is rightly held that taxes like Customs duty are open to objection from many points of view and I realise that in a not far distant future other forms of taxation will have to be devised to take their place. But I shall think that this is not the time for us to introduce radical changes. We should take time and watch till economic conditions in India become more settled. I know that in some parts of India alternative forms of taxation have been introduced to replace, for example, abkari revenue. I have taken the deepest interest in all these plans and I watch the working of this closely. I, however, feel that we are entitled to take our own decision with due regard to our own special conditions. India is a vast country and there is room in it for many different kinds of systems. We are entitled to wait, see and choose our own time for replacing these sources of revenue which will become obsolete in course of time by others. We must remember that we are not as developed as the provinces in India—I mean developed industrially—and the devising of alternative forms of taxation is not such an easy matter in our State as it is in them.

I now refer to the directions in which we have changed the expenditure side of the Budget—changes which, I think, will form a permanent feature of our budget. There is first, the development programme embodied in it. Some members in their speeches mentioned things which we might have included. Well, there are immense possibilities; but we must all remember that in these days we cannot get materials, like iron, steel, cement. For this reason many projects in which I have been most anxious to make progress have had to be held up. I shall give one instance. We have a number of wells excavated last year between December and May. Just before the rains we were held up because we had no cement and there was the danger of many of them getting damaged during the rains. This is the sort of the difficulty we face. We feel that the Agricultural Department should be expanded and not that Rs. 6½ lakhs should be spent on it. But we found that we could not give effect to several of our schemes for the reasons I have given above.

Some members mentioned motor transport. We have a carefully thought out scheme but we cannot get sufficient buses and there are difficulties about petrol quota. All these schemes have got to be considered from the point of view of practicability.

In the forefront of the preparatory work for the future I have placed the efficient organisation of the important departments of administration such as Revenue Department and the Secretariat. The Secretariat and the district office system form the backbone on which the whole governmental structure rests. The Secretariat as it is organised is two or three years old and the district office system is less than two years old. Now I want members to remember that in provinces these systems have been built up over well-nigh half a century and even then the work connected with the war—civil supplies, etc.—has imposed a heavy strain which not all of them can sustain. This indicates how difficult it is to build up an administrative organisation. No system of responsible government can work unless there is a sound administrative organisation. We are devoting much attention to plans for increas-

ing the efficiency of work; and, considering how recently we started and the material we had for recruitment, the results have been good. What is essential is that we must maintain the morale of our services. This is not going to improve by indiscriminate and exaggerated condemnation. I want praise to be given where praise is due; blame to be allotted where blame is due. When I consider the circumstances under which our services started, I must express my appreciation of the spirit of many officers who work under extraordinary difficult conditions in the districts, with no houses to live in and drawing poor salaries compared to those elsewhere.

Two or three of the members have sent me a note about the announcement I made the other day regarding re-adjustments of revenue jurisdiction. I am deputing the Revenue Secretary to go round and see whether in the Tehsils, Nizamats and Districts, jurisdictions are properly arranged and what changes if any are needed in them. I have instructed him that when he is working in a district he should consult a committee of the members of both the Houses residing in that district before framing his proposals. I am sure I can count on the members of both the Houses to give assistance in this important matter. I want these arrangements to be made properly with the object of securing to them the maximum of advantage.

This is all that I want to say about the Budget. Two points I wish to emphasise. If conditions make it necessary—conditions over which we can have no control—the expenditure on the Army and the Police will have to be increased. Then there is the question of the supply of food grains. Whatever strain there may be on the Budget, members may be quite certain that we shall do all we can to give relief to the poorer sections of the community in these difficult times.

Some members in their speeches referred to the independence we have secured. It is a great event in a nation's history when it becomes independent and we are fortunate that independence has come to us in our lifetime. Now it is a truism that independence is harder to preserve than

to win. Also, we are looking forward to a considerable progress in the constitutional reforms in the State. I venture, therefore, to make a few observations which I consider of paramount importance.

I have always said that the essence of a democratic form of government is mutual adjustment of differences by discussion, by agreement, in a spirit of conciliation and tolerance; and unless all of us cultivate this spirit, we shall not deserve a democratic form of government, and if we get it, we shall not be able to maintain it. That is the first thing I want to say.

The second thing is that democracy implies respect for truth. In everything we should insist on rigid standards of right and wrong. Expediency should not take the place of what is right. That should be the basis on which every question that comes before the Government should be decided.

Lastly, in a democratic government there is no question of rights, there are only duties and obligations. Every citizen has obligations. No citizen has rights. If everybody insists on privileges, democracy will break down. These represent, broadly speaking, the spirit in which democratic institutions should be worked.

I am glad to have an opportunity of making these general observations at a meeting held so soon after the attainment of independence by India.

REMARKS ON THE JAIPUR STATE DISTRICT BOARDS BILL, 3-9-1947

With the permission of the House I should like to make a few general observations on this important measure which has just been passed into law. I attach the greatest importance to this Bill, and I should like to mention my reasons in the order of the importance I attach to them.

The first is that I think this measure is a charter to the rural population of the State. I have always thought that the rural population in India suffers from serious disabilities imposed on them by urban and other interests. I hope that these district boards, when they are established in the State, will provide the rural population with what I regard as their most fundamental needs. These needs are—first and foremost—wholesome drinking water for the people and also for the cattle, for drinking, for washing and for other purposes. I know that in India more than two-thirds of the villages do not possess these fundamental requisites of life and Jaipur is no exception. I hope, therefore, that, with the district boards established, everybody in the State will insist that they guarantee to villages these fundamental needs.

Secondly, another fundamental need is a road system, by which the villagers can get access to important roads or railway stations during all parts of the year. Here again a large proportion of the villages in India are segregated from all contact with the outside world during the monsoon. We all know this.

Thirdly, I hope in every village there will be provided good recreation grounds where all villagers, men, women and children, can assemble in the evenings.

Well, these I regard as the fundamental requisites of village life. There are other things also which are required—schools, hospitals, co-operative societies etc. All these latter will, I hope, be provided by the Government but it is

the duty of these boards to provide these essential requisites of life to the rural population which I have set out above. This I regard as the main justification for these district boards.

I also attach importance to this measure, because it represents and gives concrete expression to the interest taken by the Jagirdars of the State in rural development. I have been discussing this Bill ever since I thought of the establishment of district boards, with many of the prominent Sardars of the State, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for the cordial manner in which they have been supporting this measure from the very outset. This is a very welcome indication of the deep interest which these important Sardars of the State are taking in the rural population. I welcome this measure on this ground.

Lastly, in all countries district boards and municipal councils are a training ground for public life and I hope that, as time goes on, many educated gentlemen of the State will graduate into the wider public life of the State through long and honourable service on these local bodies.

**REMARKS IN CONNECTION WITH RESOLUTIONS
NOS. 25 AND 28 REGARDING THE OFFICIAL
LANGUAGE OF THE STATE, 3-9-1947.**

I should like to explain the attitude of the Government on these resolutions before we proceed any further.

Members are aware that in 1943 series of two orders were passed by the Jaipur Government on this question of language. The Government now recognise that subsequent changes have made it necessary for them to reconsider the orders passed in 1943. We are fully alive to the importance of the subject and of the views that are held very widely—in fact, almost universally—in this House and we shall bear in mind that opinion is almost unanimous in favour of Hindi being declared the language of the State.

Perhaps members would like to know how this question stands in the Constituent Assembly. When the Constituent Assembly first met, it adopted a set of rules in one of which the language question was dealt with. The provision made in it was that the language of the Constituent Assembly would be Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu) and English. In the Union Constitution Committee some of the members suggested that Hindi should be the language of the Union. The Committee did not take a decision on that issue. In its report it reproduced the original rule adopted by the Constituent Assembly, leaving the Constituent Assembly to decide this question. The question has not yet been taken up by the Constituent Assembly. I know that discussions are going on at party meetings on this subject and that, in a short time, probably at the November session of the Constituent Assembly, a decision will be reached on it. That is how the matter stands in the Constituent Assembly.

There is one further point which I would like to mention. It is a general point. Two questions should be kept apart. First, what should be the language of the State? That is one question. Secondly, what fundamental rights should be secured to the minorities with regard to their language and their culture? These two questions should not be mixed up. In every modern Government fundamental

rights of minorities will be respected. I should like Mr. Shah Alim Uddin to bear this in mind and I hope that what I have said will re-assure the minority communities in the State. We recognise their right to their culture, and their language and are ready to protect these. I want to make it quite clear, so that whatever decision is arrived at by the Government on the language question, it will not affect the rights of minorities.

REMARKS IN CONNECTION WITH RESOLUTIONS
NOS. 35 and 37 REGARDING COMMUNAL
REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES, 3-9-1947

I want to explain the attitude of the States in the Constituent Assembly with regard to this question. The States decided not to take part in the minorities committee, not to send any representative to this committee. Our attitude is that we shall have our own approach to these problems. We do not want to be bound by any decisions reached by the Constituent Assembly in regard to joint electorates, weightage etc. We feel that nothing can be more fatal to efficiency than to allow the question of community to come in the services. We also do not recognise the principle that any minority community is entitled to weightage in the services. We want Hindus and Muslims to feel that they all belong to Jaipur, to evolve a sense of citizenship which has nothing to do with religions.

This is the reply which I have given on behalf of the Government. I do not want any questions. What I have said I may better repeat. It is that we do not recognise any weightage for any community.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF
THE ASSEMBLY, 4-2-1948

We are meeting under the shadow of a great calamity. We have lost our revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi. He embodied in his person the highest ideals of our race and his teachings were a perpetual source of inspiration to us. It has pleased God to call him from our midst at a time when we need his guidance most in the task of consolidating our newly-won independence. But his teachings will always be with us and the memory he has left behind him of a life of devoted service to his fellowmen without any distinction of class or creed. May his example guide us along the right path and give us strength to be united and to work, in a selfless spirit, for the greatness of our country.

There is one topic of fundamental importance on which I would like to speak to you today. This is the need for increasing the production of food grains in the State within the shortest time possible.

As you are aware, the most serious problem facing India today is the recurring deficit in food grains. The country does not produce the quantities needed for feeding the population even at the present low standard of living. You have no doubt read how the need for paying high prices for imported food grains, like wheat, has upset the country's balance of payments. And when it is remembered that, if the whole population of India is to get an adequate and balanced diet, India will have to produce much more, you can realise how large an increase in production is called for urgently. In this respect, the general picture for India holds good in regard to our State. Jaipur is a deficit area even on the present low standards of consumption. To provide an adequate nutritional diet for our population, we have to increase our present output by more than one-third. We also need some food grains for export. In other words, a target of 50 per cent in addition to our present production within a period of 5 years should be our aim. I am convinced that this is a realisable objective. Suitable land is

available. Rainfall in most parts of the State is adequate and other facilities are also there. What is needed is a concerted effort.

As you know, in the Khalsa areas intensive measures are being taken for agricultural development with the object of increasing production. Major irrigation schemes like the Morel, Jaitpura, Maheswa and other projects are under execution. Progress has not been as satisfactory as we would desire owing to labour and other difficulties but we are trying to surmount them. Among other measures are the digging of wells, erection of small bunds and the grant of bonuses and taqavi to tenants for these purposes; distribution of good seeds; distribution of manure; compost making on a large scale; dealing with land erosion where this exists; formation of co-operative societies and so on. If you visit the Rural Reconstruction Centre which has been started in your district and get acquainted with its activities, you will see what is being done. An idea of the scale on which wells are sunk in the Khalsa areas can be gained from the fact that the allotment for this purpose in the Budget of 2004 comes to Rs. 12 lakhs.

I have made appeals to the larger Jagirdars individually to adopt similar programmes in their jagirs so that efforts can be organised on a State-wide basis and am glad to say that there is a general recognition among them of the urgency of increasing production. Schemes received from individual Jagirdars are under scrutiny and I need not say that the Government are ready and willing to give whatever assistance may be needed to achieve this object.

A small committee has been set up to deal urgently with the problems connected with this programme.

I am confident that all of you will use your influence to see that an impetus is given to this movement in your respective areas. There is no more useful form of service than this you can render to the State and to India.

I now invite you to commence the work of the session.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF
THE COUNCIL, 24-2-1948

Since we last met, India, in common with the rest of the world, has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Mahatma Gandhi. He has been taken away from our midst at a time when we need his wise counsel most in the task of consolidating our independence. But his example lives—the memory of a life dedicated to the service of India and of his fellow-men—and will prove a source of inspiration and strength to us. Mahatma Gandhi lived and died for peace and unity and we shall prove ourselves worthy of him only if we devote our lives to his ideals. We should wage incessant war against communalism; against provincialism which, if possible, is a worse evil; and against all other disruptive forces.

Addressing the Assembly on the 4th of this month, I spoke on a topic which is of the utmost importance to India at the present time viz., the need for increasing production all round.

In regard to foodgrains, I gave a short summary of the position in India and in Jaipur State. India generally should increase its production by about 40 per cent if it is to provide an adequate nutritional diet for its population. At present the whole of the economy of India is dislocated and all plans for development are upset by the necessity of having to pay for imported foodgrains. Broadly speaking, the position is the same in regard to Jaipur State. We need to set before ourselves a target of 50 per cent increase in the next 5 years in the forefront of our programme. I am convinced that this is a realisable objective. Suitable land is available; rainfall is adequate in most parts of the State; and other facilities are also there. What is needed is an intensive drive.

The measures adopted for this purpose in the Khalsa areas are set out in detail in the answer given to starred Question 13 at the present session of the Council. Briefly, we have under execution major irrigation schemes

like the Morel, Jaitpura, Maheswa and others. Progress has not been satisfactory owing to labour and other difficulties but we are trying to surmount them. Among other measures are the digging of wells, erection of small bunds and the grant of bonuses and taqavi to tenants for these purposes; distribution of good seeds; distribution of manure; compost-making on a large scale; dealing with land erosion where this exists; formation of co-operative societies and so on. If you visit the Rural Reconstruction Centres which have been started in the districts, you will have an idea of what is being done. An idea of the scale on which wells are sunk in the Khalsa areas can be gained from the fact that the allotment for this purpose in the Budget of 2004 comes to Rs. 12 lakhs. Here again we have obtained mechanical boring equipment which will, it is hoped, enable us to achieve greater progress than we have forecasted.

I have appealed to the larger Jagirdars individually to adopt similar programmes in their jagirs so that efforts can be organised on a State-wide basis and am glad to say that they are alive to the urgency of increasing production. Schemes from individual Jagirdars are under scrutiny and I need not say that the Government would be most willing to give whatever assistance may be needed to achieve this object.

Three of our senior officers—Rao Bahadur Pandit Pashupatinath Kaul, Khan Bahadur Altaf Ahmad Kherie and Mr. R.N. Dey—act as a committee for advising on the preparation of schemes for individual areas and the assistance needed for giving effect to them.

I am confident that each one of you, in your own sphere, will assist in this programme. There is no greater service you can render to the State.

Government are also alive to the urgency of increasing the output of our essential industries. The Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills are unable, owing to the shortage of electrical energy, to produce the maximum quantity of yarn which they can produce and this handi-

caps the weaving industry which occupies an important place in our economy. We are taking active steps to remove this difficulty. The Industries Department are also trying to see that our cottage industries increase their output. Similar measures are being adopted to give an impetus to the production of high grade wool and its sorting.

I now invite you to the business of the session.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY, 11-8-1947

I welcome you to the Budget session of the Assembly.

We are meeting today on the eve of the anniversary of the attainment of independence by our country. During this year, India has had to face difficulties more formidable than any country has ever had to face immediately after getting its independence. There has been the orgy of communal hatred in parts of India which resulted in enormous bloodshed. There has also been the uprooting of millions of men, women and children from their homes with the inevitable misery and suffering and the multitude of social and economic problems such large-scale migration is bound to produce. Then we lost our revered leader whose guidance would have been invaluable to the country in the midst of these dangers : there is however the consolation that his teachings will always be a source of inspiration to us. Thanks to the courage and vision of our leaders, the Government of India has surmounted these difficulties and has to its credit a most impressive record of achievement. But much remains to be done and many problems of extreme gravity, economic and political, still clamour for solution. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and his Government have repeatedly declared that their policy is one of whole-hearted co-operation with and support to the Government of India in the great task of consolidating our independence and of laying the foundation for long-range plans for raising the standards of living of the masses. This indeed is the duty—and the privilege—of everyone of us in the State and in India.

I should like here to emphasise one point of special urgency at the present juncture. I have often referred to the serious injury caused to the economy of India by the fall that has occurred in the production of food grains and the need that has arisen on account of this for large outside imports. It is our duty to do everything in our power

in the State to increase production to the maximum within the shortest possible time. In this programme, everyone of us can play a useful part and I trust that, in this year, we shall concentrate our efforts on this and increase our output of food grains appreciably so that we may not only feed our population but also have a surplus to be placed at the disposal of deficit areas.

This is the first meeting after the constitutional changes recently inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and it is my pleasant duty, on behalf of all of us, to accord a hearty welcome to the Ministers; to wish them every success in the duties they have undertaken and are discharging with devotion to the interests of the people of the State; and to assure them of our warm support and goodwill.

I now invite you to commence the business of the session.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

I welcome you to the Budget session of the Council.

In Jaipur, as in the rest of India, we celebrated on the 15th August the anniversary of the attainment of independence with mixed feelings. On the one hand, there was deep thankfulness that the country had surmounted the formidable difficulties which faced it in August of last year and the succeeding months. We all know what these were. They can never be effaced from our memory—the communal disorders which caused so much misery and bloodshed and the displacement of populations on a scale unprecedented in history. On the other hand, there is the realisation of the immensity of the tasks that are still facing us—the political and economic issues which will have to be solved before we shall have consolidated our newly-won independence and laid the foundations for ordered progress and plans for the abolition of poverty. In their efforts to tackle these grave problems, the Government of India should have the whole-hearted support of all of us. Each one, whatever his sphere in life, can and should assist. As I have repeatedly said in this House and elsewhere, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and his Government are pledged to a policy of support to the Government of India in their efforts to tackle these problems. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has rightly reminded us that August 15 should be to all of us “a day of re-dedication to the service of the people”.

I should like to single out here the extremely important problem of the rise in the prices of the necessities of life—food grains, cloth etc. We have the Prime Minister's assurance given in the Dominion Parliament the other day that steps for meeting this evil are being taken. My object in referring to this now is to point out two ways in which we, in Jaipur, can make our own contribution towards a solution of this problem. The first I have spoken about frequently. It is that everyone of us should make determined efforts to increase the production of food grains in

the State. We should have a definite target—25 per cent increase in 3 years—and work towards it. We have detailed programmes—bringing additional areas under cultivation; sinking of wells and putting up of bunds; compost-making on a large scale and supply of chemical manures; extension of vegetable cultivation etc. What is needed is sustained effort to bring these plans to completion within the shortest possible time. It is certainly possible for us to meet the needs of our own population in the way of food grains and to have a surplus for export to deficit areas. Similarly, we should increase the output of our cottage industries like weaving. There is much scope for this. Another way in which we can assist is by intensifying the savings movement. This movement has not so far been a success in the State. The aim is to see that such money as remains with the people is withdrawn and invested either with the State or the Government of India. I am sure that in both these ways we can play our part in the solution of this problem and I appeal for the co-operation of all of you in carrying out this programme.

My next duty is a most pleasant one. It is to accord a cordial welcome to our Ministers on the occasion of this, their first appearance before the Council and to assure them of the support of all of us in the responsibilities they have undertaken and are discharging with single-minded devotion to the interests of the people of the State.

I do not propose to detain you with any further remarks, as you have a heavy agenda before you. I invite you to commence the business of the session.

PART TWO

GENERAL

AT A PRIVATE FUNCTION, NAWALGARH, 18-11-1946

I am most grateful to you, Thakur Sahib, for the generous terms in which you have proposed my health and to you gentlemen for the cordiality with which you have received it.

In his speech the Thakur Sahib has referred to the position of the Sardars in the State—their history and traditions. I need not say that I am fully alive to the place occupied by Jagirdars in the social, economic and political life of Jaipur State, their importance in its polity and the ties that bind them to the State. They have played a notable part in its history and I am confident that they can—and will—play an equally important part in the future.

The Thakur Sahib has said in his speech that the Sardars realise that the times are changing rapidly and that they have to adapt themselves to the new conditions. There is no doubt that the Jagirdari system like every other institution will have to suit itself to the demands of the present times if it is to possess survival value. Now there is one problem in India which dominates everything else. This is the extreme poverty of the 70 per cent of the people that live on the land. All Governments in India have to carry out an intensive policy of agricultural development which comprises a varied programme of improvements in order to eradicate this evil. I have outlined these measures in a speech I made only the other day. I shall mention here a few of the more important items comprised in it. These are—guarantee of security of tenure; raising the standard of agriculture by the supply of improved seeds, manure etc.; introduction of cottage industries; spread of the co-operative movement. The Jagirdari system will be judged by the readiness with which Jagirdars take up the leadership of this movement and work steadily for raising the level of living of people in their areas. I have had talks with individual Jagirdars on these matters and it is a matter of gratification to me to see that there is widespread awareness on their part of their obligations. I am particularly glad that the Thakur Sahib has referred so prominently to this subject in his speech.

In the recent Constitution promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, the position of Sardars, as a body possessing special interests, is recognised. I am confident that the same policy will be followed in future constitutional developments.

The agrarian problems of Sheikhawati, to which the Thakur Sahib has referred, have been engaging my attention ever since I came to the State. I need not assure you that His Highness' Government will do their best to study them carefully and solve them in a manner equitable to all the interests concerned.

This visit of mine to Nawalgarh has been full of interest. I see, on all sides, evidence of the deep solicitude of the Thakur Sahib and of the citizens of this place—who are leaders of industry in Bombay, Calcutta and other places—for providing facilities for education, medical relief, water supply etc., in the town. I would mention specially the college founded by the Podar family, the eye hospital presented by Mr. Jaipuria and the general hospital of Seth More. These benefactions are beyond all value and Nawalgarh owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Thakur Sahib and the others I have named above for their munificence.

I thank you once more, Thakur Sahib, for a most delightful visit and for your generous hospitality.

AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST RAJPUTANA SCOUTERS CONFERENCE, 24-11-1946.

I wish, on behalf of Jaipur State, to offer a warm welcome to the delegates to this conference from all parts of Rajputana and beyond.

This is the inauguration not merely of this single conference, but, let us hope, of the practice of conference and co-operation among the scout workers of this region. Its significance, indeed, is even wider. Co-operation between the States in some particular sphere, scouting for instance, means a growing sense of unity, which in itself is of great value. We also have with us representatives of neighbouring provinces, and united work with them is a symbol and a forecast of the greater unity to come.

The spirit and the practices of scouting mean, in the widest sense, health and happiness. If all boys (and girls through Guiding) grew up in this spirit, every human problem would be regarded in a different way, and peace would be secure. The spirit of scouting is a genuine regard for one's neighbour, and a readiness to be good to him.

It is necessary to emphasise the fact that scouting is really a habit of mind and heart. The aim is to deepen the scout's regard for others. The person into whose being scouting has entered and become part of him is not capable of untruth or insincerity. He is quite capable of self-regard : it does not do to be morbidly unselfish. But he has developed the habit of seeing other people's needs and points of view, and helpfulness is his second nature.

Clearly, scout training is a matter of great delicacy. This is one of its daily problems, demanding the care and thought of our finest men. Very great also have been the more external difficulties. This movement, perhaps the healthiest activity among us, is as yet very limited in its scope. In Jaipur State at least, the number of scouts, though fairly large, is nevertheless negligible—hardly enough to leaven the school world. The fewness of the scouts is due almost entirely to the fewness of suitable lead-

ers. Scouting is mainly connected with schools. In the schools and also outside them, there are a few devoted, and self-sacrificing men, to whom the survival of scouting is due. But, in the main, scout leaders are either lacking or unwilling.

The lack of leaders is due in part to the economic conditions of these times, which make it necessary for many to devote even their leisure to bread-winning. Yet we can see from the examples of the devoted few that 'where there is a will there is a way'. The scouting dividends are rich, certain, and speedy—most of all, perhaps, among cubs. The health and happiness become visible so soon, and are an overwhelming joy to those whose care has given them.

The problems of scouting naturally bring temptations. Nominal enrolment, for instance, a great show upon occasion, special hurried training for competitions with triumphant results: all this without that regular training and fellowship which alone is of value. Hiking for hundreds of miles is not in itself scouting: anyone could do it. This movement is a question of all or nothing, and it would be better for it to die than to live by being untrue to itself. There is again the great temptation to attract men to become scout leaders by offers of tangible reward. Leadership is not produced in such ways. Very different from this, however, is the recognition and reward of such service when freely and generously given. This ought to be, and is, recognised and rewarded, because it is unique in its value to the children and to the State.

I earnestly hope that in this conference you may be able to find means of both improving and extending the work of scouting. In this city—and on this spot—there have been many discussions of your problems. There is every reason to expect that this conference will not be lacking in practical results. The association of Mr. Thaddæus with it is one of these reasons. His experience and genial wisdom will mean much in all deliberations. Another reason for hope is the extent and representative

character of this assembly. There may not be new arguments here, but there certainly is new power, and in a concern that is essentially a spiritual one, this is decisive. From this gathering may issue a power that will suffice for the quickening of the movement in every part of Rajputana. This indeed would be the sole justification of the conference.

I wish your conference every success.

**EXPLAINING THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT
IN ESTABLISHING RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
CENTRES (STATEMENT), 24-11-1946,**

My object in saying these few words is to explain the policy of the Government in establishing Rural Reconstruction Centres.

At the outset I should like to emphasize a fundamental principle. There can be no inducement to an agriculturist to adopt improved methods unless he possesses security of tenure and he is certain that he will get the benefit of the improvements effected by him and can pass on his holding to his heirs. So far as the Khalsa areas of this State are concerned, the Tenancy Act recently passed enables agriculturists to obtain this security. To assist the rural population, the Government have organised Patta parties in all districts, and placed them under one of their senior officers. These parties will work intensively in villages and explain to the agriculturists how they can obtain Pattas under the Tenancy Act, and issue Pattas to them according to the conditions prescribed by the Act. Further, where the existing holdings are uneconomic, the Patta officers will make every attempt to assign new lands to the agriculturists concerned so that the holdings may become economic. Patta officers will also investigate holdings consisting of large areas of uncultivated lands and examine such questions as sufficiency of grazing grounds in villages. The Government are confident that the work of these parties will prove beneficial to the agricultural population in the Khalsa areas.

The Government are no less keenly alive to the need for similar security to tenants in the Jagir areas. In order that this question may not be delayed, Rai Bahadur Himmat Singh, permanent Revenue Minister, is now engaged on the special work of drafting a law for this purpose and for generally regulating the relations between Jagirdars and tenants. The Bill is expected to be ready in December. The Government regard this as a most urgent measure and hope to have the legislation in force early next year.

After these preliminary observations, I proceed to explain the programme of work the Government desire Rural Reconstruction centres to take up. Their aim is to develop in the people living in villages a desire for a higher standard of living—the will to live better; for it is in this that we have the motive power of all progress. Further, no lasting improvement can be achieved unless all sides of village life are attacked at the same time. There are numbers of departments of the Government which concern themselves with different aspects of this—education, agriculture, industries and so on. Officers of these departments come to the villages as isolated workers, and many of them have no conception of a common aim. There should be a recognition of the principle that all aspects of village life are inter-related and that concerted efforts should be made to deal with all of them and to bring about an intense desire for a higher standard of comfort.

The general principles that should guide the work of the centres are these:—

- (i) A Rural Reconstruction Centre should aim at effecting an improvement in all aspects of rural life. The agriculturists must be made to change their old-time outlook. As a writer has said, "At the heart of the problem lies the development of the desire for a higher standard of living. In other words, the central problem is psychological, not technical. The will to live better must furnish the driving power".
- (ii) Such work should be intensive and, in order that it may be so, it should be confined to a group of villages in which trained workers can establish personal contact with every agriculturist.
- (iii) In every village leadership of the best type should be developed. It is the example of one villager that best appeals to all villagers.
- (iv) That work is one in which best results can be

secured by a combination of official and non-official workers or rather by the expert and non-expert working together in the closest co-operation.

Acting on these fundamental principles the rural worker should develop an all-round programme: economic educational and moral.

The economic programme should come first. There is a single outstanding fact in the agricultural economy of India. Owing to seasonal and other conditions, work on the land is possible only during a portion of the year. Where there are no irrigation facilities, work is confined to about 3 months a year and where such facilities exist to 5 or 6 months. The result is that millions of people are unemployed over long periods of the year. I attribute to this most of the evils of village life with which we are familiar. When people work only for a few months of the year, naturally their labour becomes inefficient. Then litigation, factions and other evils follow from this enforced idleness. Earnest efforts should, therefore, be directed to the provision of remunerative work in the villages for a much longer period than at present. It is not enough that villagers are taught to adopt on their holdings the improvements which the Agricultural Department have proved to be necessary for the crops that are raised. We must go further than this and provide subsidiary occupations which can engage the agriculturists and their families in the intervals between one crop and another. The selection of these industries is a matter requiring much careful investigation. We cannot have one industry which will answer the needs of any large area. Each village or each group of homogeneous villages will have to be carefully surveyed for suitable industries. These should be such as can be easily learnt and carried on in their houses by agriculturists in leisure hours. The marketing of the products should also be carefully organised. This means prolonged intensive work over a long period. Economic work in a village is not complete until (i) the crops raised are the most suitable and the best processes taught by the Agricultural Depart-

ment are practised, (ii) every family has a subsidiary occupation which engages all the members of it for a reasonable portion of the year. Examples of such subsidiary industries are spinning and weaving, keeping of milch cattle, rearing of poultry, bee-keeping, kitchen gardens etc. One cannot say that all of these will be successful everywhere—some will be and some will not be. But there should be no slackening of efforts in promoting industries which may ultimately be found suitable.

Again, every village should have a co-operative society. Such a society should not be regarded as a facile agency for loans. It should be rather regarded as an agency for discouraging unproductive loans, seeing that loans advanced are applied for the purposes for which they were advanced and in all ways inculcating self-help and thrift. The co-operative movement, properly used, can render innumerable services to the village. If regarded as a mere credit agency, it does harm.

No less important are the educational and moral programmes. Adult education is an important function of a centre. There should also be propaganda against unreasonable customs connected with social observances. Village surveys made by revenue officers have shown that, in many villages, unnecessary expenditure due to such customs is responsible for more than 50 per cent of the total volume of agricultural indebtedness. Better living societies based on wholesome principles are a useful agency for uplift.

These are some important directions of work. No enumeration can, however, be complete. All aspects of village life should be tackled and none should be overlooked.

**AT THE ANNUAL FUNCTION OF THE SHRI SWAROOP
GOVIND VIDYALAYA, 24.11-1946.**

My first duty is to thank you most warmly for the cordial welcome you have given me. I am also very grateful to Mr. Tiwari Govind Narayan and Mr. Kanahya Tiwari for the kind terms in which they have referred to me.

It is natural that, on an occasion like this, our thoughts should turn to the founder of this institution—the late Tiwari Swaroop Lalji. He was a man of vision, and forty years ago when private funds were rarely devoted to education he started a primary school here. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Tiwari Govind Narayan, who has followed the family tradition, it became a high school and last year an Intermediate College. I fully share Mr. Tiwari's hope that in due course this institution will become a full-fledged degree college affiliated to the proposed Rajputana University.

Mr. Tiwari has referred in his speech to the donations given by him from time to time to this College and I am sure I am speaking for all of you when I say that he has placed the people of the State under a deep debt of obligation by his munificence.

India is changing rapidly and its educational system will undergo a radical transformation in the near future. At present all those who are interested in the wider problems of education are devoting much thought to the reshaping of policy to meet the needs of changing times. I hope that in this difficult task of reconstruction, the Rajputana University which is expected to be set up shortly will play a useful part.

In his address Mr. Tiwari has referred to the needs of the College—the land required for buildings and playgrounds, etc. I think I can assure him that the Jaipur Government will do what it can to assist him in his projects for increasing the usefulness of the College.

The report which has been placed before us shows a varied and useful record of activities in the last year and

I take this opportunity of congratulating the Principal and other members of the staff on a successful year's work.

In conclusion I should like to say again what a great pleasure it has been to me to come here this evening and take part in this pleasant function and to offer once again my sincere congratulations to everyone connected with this College on the progress it is making.

AT THE FOUNDERS' DAY FUNCTION, SADUL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RIKANER, 5-12-1946.

It is a sincere pleasure to me—and a privilege—to be here on this occasion when the work of the Sadul Public School is publicly reviewed and its ideals and methods are again emphasised. I am grateful to you for the cordiality of your welcome and to Mr. Mehta for the terms in which he has referred to me. I knew of his work at Rajkot and am glad to see him here as Principal of the Sadul School.

The Sadul School is peculiarly fortunate in the generous care bestowed upon it by His Highness the Maharaja, whose founding of it is commemorated today. His Highness has himself described the character of the School in notable words. "Here", he said, in delivering the Founders' Day address last year, "attention is given to every aspect of life, not merely to work and play but to modes of life, relationship between members, creation of general interests, and above all a sense of loyalty to the institution and through the institution to higher things." These ideas were amplified in His Highness' address. Mr. Mehta has told us in his report the efforts made in the year to carry these out in the every-day life of the School. The course of studies is laid down with much care and there is a varied programme of sports. The extra-curricular activities are particularly noteworthy. Among other things, I am glad, music is taught and students are encouraged to have hobbies of their own choosing. Mr. Mehta has also told us what his ideas are for the coming years. All these form part of a well thoughtout and co-ordinated plan of development.

We all know that, in recent years, the public school system in England has been subjected to attacks. Critics point first to a certain class predominance in them which leads to aloofness, a sense of 'superiority' and detachment from the currents of life. Secondly, the charge is made that, in these schools, intellectual interests are apt to be assigned a subordinate place. The first danger is specially insidious in India where there are divisions in society, like the caste system, which tend to keep people

apart. The Principal's report shows that the management is fully alive to such dangers and are doing all they can to guard against them. Practical social service, specially village work of the kind contemplated in the report, will be of the utmost value in bringing students into living contact with India's basic problem and of broadening their sympathy and understanding. I am also interested in the scheme mentioned in the report for post-matriculation education from the age of 16 upwards. During this period it should be the principal aim of students that they should acquire a love of reading for its own sake, a wide range and variety of intellectual interests, and an appreciation of the best thought in the literatures of our own country and of England which will become a permanent possession of theirs and an inspiration throughout life.

Custom requires that I should address a few words of advice to the students. Those of you who are leaving the school will be called upon in a short time to take your place in the life of the country. India is on the threshold of freedom and is about to take her rightful place in the comity of nations. In common with the rest of the world, our country has now to face the most difficult problems it has ever faced in the whole course of its history and everyone of us, whatever his position, will have to give of his best to assist in their solution. In what spirit should we approach these problems?

In attempting an answer to this I should like to remind you of the central fact in our history. Throughout the ages, many peoples have come to India through the old gateways and established themselves in the country. They have become part of the land and its culture: and in their turn they have given to their new country the best elements in their culture. This infinite capacity for tolerance, for hospitality to newcomers and their ideas and institutions has been an unchanging feature in our history. The result is that there has evolved through the centuries a distinct type of thought and culture in India to which many races and religions have contributed and in which the Hindu, the Muslim, the Christian and Parsi find common ground. The

mission of India—its notable contribution—is to effect a synthesis of races and cultures. All of us must be true to this mission. In our country millions of people live together who follow different religions and have different cultures. We must all of us study these religions and cultures, with sympathy and reverence and understand them. Never has this been more necessary than now. Each one of you, in your own lives, should work for peace and goodwill and bringing people together, always seeking for points of agreement and resolving differences where they arise in a spirit of friendship.

In this school you are taught high ideals. You should continue through life to respect them and never yield to the cynicism which regards ideals as of no value in practical life. A great writer has said, "Impracticable ideals are a programme for reform. Such a programme is not to be criticised by immediate possibilities. Progress consists in modifying the laws of nature so that the Republic on earth may conform to that society to be discerned ideally by the divination of Wisdom". Again, "The vigour of civilised societies is preserved by the widespread sense that high aims are worth while". You who have received liberal education in this school can best justify your existence by showing, both by precept and example, that "high aims are worth while". What you should think of are duties and not rights—what you can give and not what you can get. Only so can the few of us who have received the advantages of higher education take our share in the task of promoting social progress and better standards of living among the millions of our countrymen who live in poverty and squalor, and thus of building up the new India.

Before concluding I should like to offer my warmest congratulations to all of you—professors and students—on another year's successful work and to thank you, once again, for inviting me to this function and for the warm welcome you have given me.

**AT THE ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, FINE
ARTS SOCIETY, MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, 9-12-1946**

This is the second time this competition has been held by the Fine Arts Society of the Maharaja's College. The first competition, held a year ago, was limited to music. But the society has always been equally interested—as its name suggests—in painting and in dancing. It has held exhibitions of painting, quite successful within their natural limits and in its programmes there have always been dancing items of very high quality. This year the gift of the Mangilal Golecha Trophy has brought dancing into the competition itself.

The aim of these competitions is educational. Beyond everything else they seek to encourage among ordinary students, in Jaipur and elsewhere, skill and originality in these fine arts, and an intelligent appreciation of them. They serve a public purpose also. First rate performances in music and dancing are not nearly numerous enough in Jaipur to satisfy the craving of that very large number of people who deeply appreciate these arts and are indeed capable of not inexpert criticism. And for those many others who instinctively respond to them but have not had much opportunity of enlarging their knowledge or forming a discriminating taste, these competitions are enjoyable and helpful. They show the best that students here and elsewhere can do, and it is all arranged in such a way that any one who cares to study the programme and the performances can improve his technical understanding.

Associated with the competition itself there are demonstrations by notable artists who enjoy great prestige all over India. But for the energy of that Society, these artists would not be heard or seen in Jaipur. They have responded with great goodwill to the request of the students and show a very warm interest in their efforts and their presence has aroused great public interest and outstanding generosity. I should like to tell them, on your behalf, how sincerely we appreciate their coming here at considerable personal inconvenience and convey to them our deep gratitude.

It is clear from the report that this annual competition has been receiving the kindest and most generous support from all quarters. This is well deserved. The student office-bearers and members of the College Fine Arts Society, with the help of the staff, have put an immense amount of work into the enterprise, and have done their best to obtain the widest possible entry. The support they have won has been both artistic and financial: they have seldom appealed in vain, such is the charm of their own enthusiasm. They are doing work of much value to the city and the State.

It is to be hoped that in the future a Music Conference of a still more comprehensive character may be held in Jaipur. For this the way has been prepared by this pioneering work of the students, and we congratulate the Fine Arts Society of the Maharaja's College on the notable part it plays in the artistic life of Jaipur.

AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE JAIPUR
STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 22-12-1946.

It gives me much pleasure to inaugurate this annual conference and to have an opportunity of meeting teachers from all parts of the State.

To the members of the Jaipur State Teachers' Association, this annual conference is an important event. It is particularly so with those who come from other parts of the State and, most of all, with those who come from the villages. Apart from the papers read and discussed, the wider fellowship that comes from these meetings will be of the highest value to all members.

I fear I cannot say anything useful on the subjects set down for discussion at the Conference. I am not competent to express any views on them : but I propose, with your permission, to place before you a few ideas of a general character.

The first thought I should like to place before you is the importance of 'scholarship'—that every teacher, in his own sphere and degree, must be a real scholar. It is the fashion to think of scholarship as a university affair, a quality of the 'professor.' But many college professors are not scholars and any high school teacher, any primary school teacher may, if he likes, attain his wonderful distinction of genuine scholarship. This does not require outstanding ability—it requires only the love and earnest pursuit of learning. To the teacher, that is indeed the true way of life. He teaches and therefore he must know. He must know much more than he can ever teach. He cannot teach simple things well without understanding things that are not simple. His daily lessons will be good only if they come out of a mind that is rich and full. There is no more sorry spectacle than that of a teacher, in school or in college, whose teaching is just a text-book chapter from day to day, without thought or imagination, without power of inspiration. I, therefore, suggest to you that no one should be content without mastery of his subject. In

high school or college this means wide and constant reading and deep thinking. Then there is the attitude of mind of the 'scholar' which comes from the pursuit of high ideals—'poise' objective, passion for truth etc. Only in this way can you impart to your pupils that love of knowledge, of good books and noble ideas, of plain living and high thinking, which will be a boon to them all their lives.

My second idea is related to the first. It is that of the essential unity of all education. In planning the University of Rajputana, we have been keenly conscious of this. The University will control all high school education. This, of course, is partly because students whose school education has been of poor quality hinder university work. In a student entering college we must be able to rely on a certain equipment of knowledge, and, still more important, a certain capacity of mind induced by intelligent training. But this is not all. We feel that school teachers must cease to be regarded as an inferior class—as doing inferior work. We feel that there is much they can contribute, out of their own special experience, to the counsels of the University. It is realised too how intimately related to all the aims and ideals of the University is that first elementary training that is given in primary schools. This is not "lower" education; it is fundamental education and all the structure is built upon it.

One last point. The teacher can have no sense of mission unless he realises the fundamental aim of all education—that this is to inculcate faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and the conviction that there are absolute values on which there can be no compromise.

I hope that this conference will be successful—that it may give all of you guidance on the difficult problems of education, that it may be a stimulus to all who are here and that it may be followed by a systematic programme of work throughout the coming year.

AT THE OPENING OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION OF VICTORY IN BURMA, 5-1-1947.

It affords me great pleasure to welcome to Jaipur this Photographic Exhibition of Victory in Burma organised by the Public Relations Directorate, General Headquarters of Government of India.

This exhibition has already visited many of the principal cities and States of India and has attracted over four hundred thousand people and has now come to us in Jaipur, the capital of our State, from which so many gallant sons went to share in the glorious campaigns of the 14th Army which saved India from the degradation and horror of a Japanese invasion.

The exploits of that great army, the difficulties overcome, the superhuman efforts and courage of the fighting services so brilliantly and nobly supported by a magnificent administration are already well known to you.

There have been many wonderful examples in the history of wars of the overcoming of apparently impossible conditions, but none of them excel the heroism, ingenuity and undying faith in themselves and their brilliant leader which carried the 14th Army to final and brilliant victory.

The exhibition is comprehensive and covers almost the whole of the Burma campaign and has only been made possible through the heroic and selfless devotion of those men who were on the spot to record what you are about to see, pictures of that combination of air, sea and land forces which destroyed the Japanese in Burma. The photographs will help posterity to understand the mighty deeds of their ancestors and will be an inspiring example for all time.

I have now great pleasure in declaring open this Burma Victory Photographs Exhibition, which I hope will afford to one and all in Jaipur an opportunity to see for themselves the great military achievements of our brave soldiers.

AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE RAJPUTANA UNIVERSITY (STATEMENT), 8-1-1947.

Today—the 8th January—the Rajputana University comes into existence by virtue of Proclamations issued by the Rulers of States in Rajputana who have voluntarily joined together to constitute it and endow it with adequate finances.

The Rajputana University is the result of co-operative effort. The States that are participating in it and in which the necessary legislation for creating it has been adopted have an aggregate population of about 10 millions. These States are Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kotah, Kishangarh, Bundi and Shahpura. When all the Rajputana States have joined the scheme, the additional population served by the University will be 2.05 millions. This is the only university in India which owes its origin to joint action by States in a distinct region.

In higher education in arts and science and in technical education Rajputana is behind many other parts of India. At present there are in this area several degree and intermediate colleges, post-graduate courses in Arts subjects and in Commerce, and the M.Sc. course in Mathematics. There is an Engineering College under the Birla Trust, whose services in the cause of education are so well known, and Law classes in the Maharana Bhupal College, Udaipur. The Kotah State has supplied a long felt need by recently opening a School of Forestry. The degree colleges are affiliated to Agra University, and the intermediate colleges to the Rajputana Board. With the transfer to the new university, the courses will be remodelled, and honours courses will be introduced. A large programme of expansion has been formulated, under the auspices of the Rajputana University, by individual States. A Medical College is expected to commence working in Jaipur in July next; schemes for advanced studies in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Sciences are in preparation in two States; and it is expected that Jodhpur will start an Engineering College and Bikaner an Agricultural College. The headquarters of the University will be in Jaipur.

The Rajputana University, like most other universities in India, will be both a teaching and an affiliating university. The University professors will not be concentrated at the headquarters but will be attached to colleges in different centres at which facilities for their work will be provided. It is hoped that the standards aimed at in the various courses of studies will be maintained at a high level.

It is realised that the standard of university education will depend largely on the efficiency of secondary education. The University will therefore, take control of secondary education from the commencement.

Last but not least, the University will seek in the words of the Proclamations setting it up "to conserve and promote culture and the arts" in their widest sense. Rajputana is a distinctive region with a history and cultural tradition of its own. It is hoped that the University will organise research in these fields, in their relation to and in the wider context of Indian culture and civilisation. There are, besides, the problems concerning the economic development of Rajputana, with its natural resources, and the raising of the level of the life of the people. The training of the technical and other workers needed for this great task and the wide diffusion of the scientific spirit and the new order of values it creates, will be one of the main functions of the University. In these and other ways, the Rajputana University will seek to make its own contribution to the making of new India.

The administration of the University will be set up about the middle of April, 1947, and the classes will begin in July.

EXPLAINING THE FEATURES OF THE JAIPUR STATE LAND TENURES ACT (STATEMENT), 25.1.1947

The Jaipur State-grants Land Tenures Act, which regulates the relations between State-grantees and their tenants has come into force with effect from today.

The main object of all such legislation is to create conditions under which production from land can be increased to the maximum by the making of "improvements", the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation and in other ways.

The Act guarantees security of terms to tenants in the Jagir areas by placing them in exactly the same position as tenants in the Khalsa areas. In fact, the latter provisions—those relating to tenancy rights in Khalsa areas—have been carried into the present Act with only the necessary verbal changes. Eviction is strictly regulated and provisions have been introduced under which tenants will get the full benefits of all improvements by them.

The Act also contains elaborate provisions for the survey of estates and the preparation of a record of rights for them. It also provides for the settlement of estates and the fixation of fair rents. Detailed instructions are given as regards the procedure to be followed in settlements and the basis on which rents should be fixed. The Act also supplies the machinery for the maintenance of the records of rights once prepared. Patwaris and Qanungos will be appointed by or with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner and paid for by a cess levied from estate: their duty will be to see 'inter alia' that the record of rights is maintained up-to-date.

Another part of the Act lays down the procedure for the payment and collection of rents and conditions under which coercive processes can be employed.

There are also ancillary provisions on such matters as commutation of grain-rents, Khud-kasht etc.

In the view of His Highness' Government the Act embodies a fair and equitable adjustment of the interests of Jagirdars and tenants. They hope that its provisions will be worked in a spirit of co-operation and mutual good-will and that the policy of intensive rural development followed in the Khalsa areas will be adopted and carried out in the Jagir areas as well.

**AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE JAIPUR
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING AND
INAUGURATION OF THE RAJPUTANA
PROVINCIAL BRANCH OF THE INDIAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 16-3-1947.**

I should like at the outset to read to you a message which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has been graciously pleased to send:

"I am glad to send a message of congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the opening of the building for the Jaipur Medical Association and the inauguration of the Rajputana Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association.

"I am watching with interest the good work done by the Association and am confident that, with the facilities now available, your activities for the prevention and alleviation of human suffering will meet with an ever-increasing measure of success".

I esteem it a great privilege to come here today to perform the opening ceremony of the new building for the Jaipur Medical Association and to inaugurate the Rajputana Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association.

As Dr. Mehta has told us, this Association was formed in 1939, by a certain number of doctors practising in Jaipur. About 3 years ago, it was re-organised as the Jaipur Medical Association and affiliated to the Indian Medical Association. During these years it has brought together medical practitioners in the State, created an 'esprit de corps' among them and increased their professional knowledge by clinical meetings, lectures and demonstrations.

From the commencement, the Association felt the need for a building in which it could hold its demonstrations and meetings and house a library consisting of the latest books and technical journals. The building which

is being opened today fulfills this great want and I congratulate the Association on obtaining through the generosity of its Patron, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, a building so admirably suited for its needs.

During the last few years medical knowledge has increased by leaps and bounds. New methods of treatment and new drugs have been discovered and it is the duty of everyone engaged in the practice of medicine to keep in touch with all these developments and make the latest knowledge available to suffering humanity. This Association can be of the highest value to its members by enabling them to obtain access to the best medical journals and reference books, to exchange ideas with other practitioners and pool experience and to conduct such researches as may be found useful.

We are shortly to have a medical college in Jaipur in which we shall have professors and others well-equipped for teaching their particular subjects. I hope these professors and the doctors actively engaged in daily medical and surgical practice will work together in the closest co-operation to the mutual advantage of both and that, in due course, the college will become a centre for the study of and research into medical and public health problems, specially those relating to this part of India.

I am glad that the Rajputana Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association is being formed today. Exchange of ideas and experience among doctors working in a homogenous region like Rajputana with its own special problems cannot but be of great value to India as a whole. I hope that, as time goes on, doctors from all parts of Rajputana will become members of this Branch and thereby get affiliated to the wider fellowship of the Indian Medical Association.

I have much pleasure in declaring open the building of the Jaipur Medical Association and in inaugurating the Rajputana Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association.

AT THE BIRLA COLLEGE, PILANI, 19-3-1947

When Commander Pande told me that I was to receive two addresses at Pilani, I did not expect to have to speak to such a large audience. I need not say what a great pleasure it has been to me to come here today and see the institutions maintained under the Birla Education Trust. I had heard much about the work of the Trust and so it has been a delightful experience to see the institutions at first hand. Commander Pande has told you how this Trust has grown in the past few years. Its activities have now reached impressive dimensions. It has now under it 300 primary schools, a number of middle schools, high schools and colleges, including an Engineering College, imparting education to 20,000 boys and girls. This is a great achievement on which I whole-heartedly congratulate the Trust.

Commander Pande has referred in his speech to the unsettled times in which we are living. All over the world there is a great wave of unrest. There is a new life everywhere and all the evidence of a new world being formed. In the midst of all this change and unsettlement there is one thing that is certain—we want education and more education. It is only in this that we are going to have a solution of the difficulties through which the world is passing. More and more educated men—men of ability—will be needed to serve the new world. These colleges train young men and women to leadership of a constructive nature to guide this great wave of unrest that is passing all over the world and to direct it into fruitful channels. I am glad to see that those who are incharge of the work here teach the ideal of social service which will be needed more and more in India and the world.

We are now in process of establishing the Rajputana University and in the success of that University Pilani would have to play a very important part by sharing the burden and responsibility of maintaining high standards. I feel confident that the co-operation of the Birla Education Trust will be forthcoming in maintaining standards which will be respected throughout India.

In one matter which is of importance in India's life, Pilani gives you an object lesson. Here I find men and women from all parts of India living together and working together. It is this spirit of co-operation that will be needed more and more as time goes on, and if all of you, that are students here, take away with you this lesson that you learn here, the problems of India will be successfully solved.

In the address you have referred to the many schemes that are needed for Pilani. I can assure you that I shall look into the questions to which you have referred and do all I can in regard to them. You have many educational institutions here and I regard it as the duty of the Government to give you such facilities as may be needed to enable them to work to the best advantage. The times have been difficult and it has not been possible hitherto to undertake programmes of improvement. I hope the difficulties will soon be surmounted.

Let me say again what a great pleasure it has been to me to come here. I shall look forward to coming here once again.

I congratulate the prize winners. Finally I thank all of you for the great cordiality of your welcome and for the very flattering terms in which you have referred to me. I shall always remember this visit and wish to the Trust and its institutions an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD TO CELEBRATE THE INDEPENDENCE DAY, 15-8-1947.

This day is one of the most momentous in India's long history. The Independent Dominion of India comes into existence today and it is appropriate that all of us, without any distinction, should meet to celebrate this event with due solemnity.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has desired me to convey to all of you his affectionate greetings. He is sorry that he cannot be with us on this occasion but has authorised me to give a message to his people. This runs as follows: "An independent India will be called upon to shoulder great responsibilities, and I have every confidence that we in Jaipur will cheerfully assume our share of these responsibilities and assist, with the best that is in us, in the creation of an India which will take its rightful place among the free nations of the world."

Our feelings today are mixed. We are glad that freedom has come to us. It has come to us in a peaceful manner, by agreement. This is a unique event in world's history. On the other hand, many like me to whom the vision of a free united India was the breath of our lives are grieved that India has had to be divided. However, the division has been made: and it is now our sacred duty to work unceasingly for the most friendly and cordial relations between the two Dominions.

Our new status has added immensely to our responsibilities. We should lead India to a higher life, remembering what the late President Roosevelt has said: "Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the life-time of the human spirit. . . . The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live." Now that we have attained political freedom, we should once more stand before the world as a people to whom the things of the spirit are dearer than anything else and who prize the Truths that embody man's eternal fight for a higher life.

We have enormous difficulties to face. There are the immediate ones—the evil of rising prices, the deteriorating food situation, etc. There is also, ahead of us, the long-term task of abolishing poverty—of improving the conditions in which 90 per cent of the people of India live. There need be no fear for the future if all of us take the pledge here today that we shall approach these problems in the right spirit, with a single-minded devotion to the interests of the country as a whole and with no desire to serve any narrow or sectional interest.

I shall close my speech with a stanza from “The Land Where Hate Should Die” by Denis McCarthy with which Mahatma Gandhi closed one of his prayer-meetings recently:

“This is the land where strife should cease,
Where foul, suspicious fear should fly,
Before the light of love and peace.
Then let us purge from poisoned thought
That service to the State we give,
And so be worthy as we ought
Of this great land in which we live.”

AT THE ANNUAL FUNCTION OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, 16-10-1947.

I am glad to be present on this occasion because I think the work of this Society is most valuable. It is the only Society in the City—and possibly in the State—which assists in the encouragement of artistic activity and in the creation of a taste for and appreciation of art. The fine arts are in general neglected and when practised they seldom reach a standard that can satisfy a discriminating judgment. A society such as this besides promoting artistic work of genuine quality can also stimulate a study of all forms of art in Rajputana in relation to the wider culture of India.

By means of its competitions, the Society has brought Jaipur talent in touch with that of gifted musicians and dancers from other places. Distinguished musicians, known all over India, have been good enough to come on these occasions to help in judging and to give demonstrations of their art. Thus the competitions have become memorable occasions for the Jaipur public. The exhibitions of painting have necessarily as yet been limited in scope: but even so they have been a delight and an education not only to students but also to many others in Jaipur. I am also glad that the Society is paying special attention to music. The college orchestra is a notable example of its success in this field. After all, a college society exists for the benefit of students—not only those students who have artistic gifts but the hundreds of others who can enjoy and profit by music which is really good. In this the Society should, I think have a very severe conscience. Nothing of poor quality should be shown on its stage: there can be no stop-gap items in its performances. Even the lightest kinds of music have their own standards of beauty, taste, refinement; and so also with the other arts.

Now that the Rajputana University has come into existence, I hope that the art of Rajputana—all forms of it—will become a subject of systematic study. Hitherto it has been the fashion to treat Rajputana art—its painting, architecture, sculpture, music etc., as a sort of appendage

to Mughal art. This view is wholly incorrect. In painting, for example, Dr. Coomarswamy has pointed out that there was an ancient, wholly indigenous, wholly Indian School—a Rajput School—"related to the classic of Ajanta, as the Hindu language and literature are related to the older Prakrits and Sanskrit". Even in regard to the Mughal miniature paintings, attention has often been drawn to the number of Hindu painters that practised the art. The illustration of the Razamnamah, which is the jewel of the Jaipur collection was entrusted to three leading Hindu artists: Daswanth, Baswan and Lal. Over and above this, the Rajput miniature painters of this time preserved their own distinctive style. As Mr. Percy Brown has said:—"While the Mughal school confined itself to portraying the somewhat materialistic life of the court with its State functions, processions, hunting expeditions . . . the Rajput painters, living mentally and bodily in another and more abstract environment . . . pictured scenes from Indian classic, domestic subjects and illustrations of the life and thought of their motherland and its creed". They were "the heirs of the ancient Buddhist painter-priests". In painting then can thus be distinguished three distinct stages in Rajput art: the first, an earlier stage related to the old schools—the classic of Ajanta : second, the Mughal era in which there was the influence of the Mughal technique, which again was largely Indian as opposed to Persian, and in which Rajput painters continued the distinctive traditions and spirit of the early schools : and third, a later school in which even the small Mughal influence is absent. The same applies to architecture, sculpture and other arts, including music. The whole subject awaits detailed study and the history of Rajputana art has yet to be written. It is my hope that the Rajputana University will make its contribution to this study.

Indian history has been characterised by great epochs of awakening in which the nation dreamt great dreams and created immortal monuments of literature and art. Now that India has become free, it is our earnest hope that India

will rediscover her eternal spiritual values and that there will be another era of renaissance in art and letters.

I have now much pleasure in declaring the Conference open and wish it every success.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE SAWAI MAN SINGH SILVER JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, 16-12-1947.

It is my privilege to request Your Highness to lay the foundation stone for the Sawai Man Singh Silver Jubilee Technical Institute.

It is now universally recognised that no appreciable rise can be effected in the standards of living of the people so long as the economy of India continues to be predominantly agricultural. The Governments in India have therefore laid down for themselves a policy of rapid industrialisation. Specific plans have been drawn up by most of them and it is expected that when world conditions become more normal and machinery and other facilities can be obtained, existing industries in the country will be rationalised and expanded and new ones will be established.

In Jaipur some new industries were started during the war and we have worked out an ambitious programme of development in the coming years.

The primary requisite for the success of this policy is a steady flow of trained personnel. At present, in Rajputana, there is provision for higher training in mechanical and electrical engineering in the Engineering College started by the Birla Education Trust. This is affiliated to the Rajputana University. It is also expected that another Engineering College will be started by the Jodhpur Government. But there is no institution at present in this part of India which aims at training those who do not aspire to the university standards, viz.—the skilled supervisors and workmen on whom the efficiency of industries depends.

The Sawai Man Singh Jubilee Technical Institute will train students in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering trades, textile manufacture, leather and wood work trades. It will turn out two classes of technicians. The first will

be the supervisory staff such as overseers and foremen, in the four subjects of electrical and mechanical engineering, civil engineering and textile manufacture. These will be awarded diplomas. The second class will be the rank and file of skilled workers, who will be granted certificates in these four subjects and leather and wood work trades.

We have planned this Institute so that it may impart the fullest practical training along with theoretical courses. The Institute will have as its integral part well-equipped workshops, which will execute orders of Government Departments as well as of the public. The students for the diploma courses will spend two out of every three weeks in these workshops and during their training will learn to produce articles of commercial utility such as can compete successfully in the market. The students for the certificate course will attend theoretical classes for one or two days in the week and for the rest work in the shops. There will thus be an approximation to the practical training under commercial conditions supplemented by theoretical knowledge, known as the 'sandwich' system favoured in advanced industrial countries.

This site is very suitable for the purpose, as in addition to being so spacious, it is less than a mile's distance from the railway and other Government workshops and large private factories : in these latter, students from the Institute will receive advanced practical training as an integral part of their course. On this site itself it is proposed to put up buildings for the Institute, which will have a capacity to train about 400 pupils, and hostels, workshops, staff quarters, and play-grounds.

It is a happy augury for this Institute that its foundation stone should be laid by the Ruler, during whose reign the State has achieved such a large measure of progress in every direction. Today's function is another indication of your Highness' deep and abiding interest in all projects for the advancement of your people.

I now request your Highness to lay the foundation of the Sawai Man Singh Silver Jubilee Technical Institute.

**AT THE LAYING OF FOUNDATION-STONE CEREMONY
OF THE SCIENCE EXTENSION OF THE MAHARAJA'S
COLLEGE, 17-12-1947.**

The laying of the foundation for this building to be dedicated to the advanced study of the natural Sciences, is one of the most significant events associated with the Silver Jubilee of Your Highness' accession. The Maharaja's College, of which it is to form an extension, was until recently the only College in Rajputana providing post-graduate education. For many years it has prepared graduates for the M.A. degree in a number of subjects and for the M.Sc. degree in Mathematics; but neither here nor anywhere else in Rajputana has provision been made for advanced studies in Science. It is unnecessary, especially at the present time, to stress the need for such provision. These studies are required as intellectual discipline: any curriculum which lacks them falls far short of the purely educative function of a university or college. But they and the atmosphere which surrounds them are necessary also as an interpretation of the conditions, intellectual, physical and social, in which we now live: there should be the widest diffusion of the scientific spirit and the new order of values it creates. And lastly they are necessary as preliminary preparation, in the case of our gifted young men for the application of science to the many urgent schemes of development on which the well-being of India depends.

I have mentioned study for post-graduate degrees. It is realised by the best academic judgment that honours courses are required which will in standard be at least equivalent to the present post-graduate degrees; and that these should be followed by post-honours Master's degrees of a higher standard than the prevalent M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. These honours courses must involve the concentrated study of the main subject for a sufficiently long period in accordance with the practice of the best universities. The Rajputana University can justify its existence only if it attains the highest standards in curricula as well as in examinations: it will be judged only on the criterion of the progressiveness of its academic measures.

In the planning of this building, we have provided for honours studies, and also for further specialised studies, and have had in mind the obligation upon every member of the staff to practise original experiment and research. One recognises that research and teaching require different aptitudes; but it is certainly the case that a university teacher of advanced science cannot duly fulfil this function unless he is engaged also in original work. We hope to be able to entrust the teaching of these classes to men of outstanding ability.

It is essential that the universities should endeavour to give the student a wider outlook than is customary at present. This applies equally to those who are being trained as future specialists. For every student the university courses must be educational in the broadest sense. Professor Whitehead, remarking that there are three main roads leading towards the best balance of intellect and character, namely literary culture, scientific culture, and technical culture, declares most truly: "No one of these methods can be exclusively followed without grave loss of intellectual activity and character". He proposes not a mechanical mixture of the three types of study, but such a curriculum as will "retain the dominant emphasis, whether literary, scientific or technical, and, without loss of co-ordination, infuse into each way of education something of the other two". A new university has a notable opportunity to plan its own courses and I am confident that the Rajputana University will organise its curricula with this ideal in view.

It is hoped that the Institute, when opened, will be a centre of the finest intellectual discipline, and that from it will come men of high ability and scholarship. It may be assumed that a proportion of the students here will enter the profession of teaching. The practical applications of science will not, except in a minor degree, be their concern. But more prominent among the purposes of this institution is that of preparing young men of promise for specialised study in the practical applications of science. For, India needs most urgently men of this type. If we can see to it that even throughout the honours course

our professors continually direct attention to, and illustrate, the methods of the scientific approach to truth, and that at every stage the students are properly trained in the application of these methods, many of the latter will qualify themselves for entrance to the great National Research Laboratories now being established, and there to share in work most vitally and urgently needed by the country in its fulfilment of many programmes of development. We have now the National Chemical Laboratory in Poona, the National Physical Laboratory in Delhi, the National Metallurgical Laboratory in Jamshedpur, the Fuel Research Institute of India in the Jharia Coalfield, and the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, India, in Calcutta. These laboratories take up long-range problems of fundamental research which are beyond the limitations of industrial organisations and of the universities. The purely economic value of scientific research with a practical application is very high, when an attempt is made to calculate it. Dr. Lovell, in his "Science and Civilisation", remarks: "From six research associations alone, at the expense of 400,000 in all, have come researches which have made possible in practice a saving of 3,200,000 per annum." We may well conceive that there will be a similar dividend from the expenditure which is being devoted to these Indian Laboratories.

India has frequently shown first rate capacity for scientific investigation, and Sir Shanti Bhatnagar has spoken of the tragic waste, so far as India is concerned, of ideas discovered by Indians. He remarks: "The road from a scientific discovery or invention to its successful industrial application is generally long and tedious, and it is this stage which the Indian scientist seldom reaches". Now by means of these national laboratories India will be able to enjoy the fruits of her intellectual genius. Just as we shall all share the benefits of the research thus promoted, so also we hope to give some of our best men the opportunity of sharing in this work; and this we shall certainly achieve if the accommodation and equipment which we shall provide here are used to the best advantage.

It may be remarked that we are instituting advanced

studies of Geology, as well as of the more customary sciences. The neglect by the Indian universities in general of even preliminary studies in this subject has often been commented on. Now there is promise of a broad-based policy, in relation to the work of the Geological Survey, which will utilise in industry the mineral wealth of India. This too must be our concern, and there is another field for the trained talent of the Rajputana University.

Such is the enterprise upon which we invoke Your Highness' blessing and for which we bespeak Your Highness' continuous interest and support.

I now invite Your Highness to lay the foundation-stone of the Science extension of the Maharaja's College.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST (STATEMENT), 21-1-1948.

To the relief of India and indeed of the whole of the world, Mahatma Gandhi has broken his fast. In doing this, he has laid on all of us a sacred duty—to work for “sincere friendship among Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs of the Union and a similar friendship in Pakistan.” This message of his embodies the central lesson of our own spiritual heritage and only if all of us observe it can India regain her soul and assume her rightful place among the great countries of the world.

The following pledge has been taken by leaders in Delhi:—

“We wish to announce that it is our heart-felt desire that Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and members of other communities should once again live in Delhi like brothers and in perfect amity and we take the pledge that we shall protect the life, property and faith of Muslims and that the incidents which have taken place in Delhi will not happen again.

“We want to assure Gandhiji that the annual fair at Khwaja Qutab-ud-Din Mazar will be held this year as in previous years.

“Muslims will be able to move about in Subzimandi, Karol Bagh, Paharganj and other localities just as they could in the past.

“The mosques which have been left by Muslims and which now are in the possession of Hindus and Sikhs will be returned. The areas which have been set apart for Muslims will not be forcibly occupied.

“We shall not object to the return to Delhi of the Muslims who have migrated from here if they choose to come back and Muslims shall be able to carry on their business as before.

“We assure that all these things will be done by our personal efforts and not with the help of the police or military.

"We request Mahatmaji to believe us and to give up his fast and continue to lead us as he has done hitherto".

I request everyone of position and influence in the State to take this pledge and observe it in its spirit.

Not all the conditions apply here. In Jaipur, thanks to the prompt and decisive personal lead of His Highness the Maharaja, we did not have those acts of carnage and rapine which, to our eternal shame and sorrow, we had in parts of India and Pakistan. But portions of the pledge can and must be carried out by us in the State and it is my earnest hope that everyone will do whatever may be in his or her power to act up to the injunctions contained in the pledge. We owe this duty to ourselves and to our Motherland.

**AT THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION OF
HISTORICAL RECORDS ON THE OCCASION
OF THE SESSION OF THE HISTORICAL
RECORDS COMMISSION, 21-2-1948.**

It is customary to organise an exhibition of historical records as part of the programme of the Historical Records Conference and I am sure all of us will agree as to the high educative value of bringing together important records bearing on the history of India.

No nation can afford to be indifferent to its past history; and the reconstruction of the past can only be based on a critical examination of contemporary records. In India the task of collecting, preserving and studying historical records was long neglected. An impetus was given to the movement by the establishment of a separate department by the Government of India and today, thanks to the labours of this department and of a succession of distinguished scholars, many of them connected with the Universities in India, we have become "records-conscious". The exhibitions held under the auspices of the Commission are also assisting in the achievement of this objective by bringing together interesting historical records in the possession of the Governments and of private families from different parts of India.

Jaipur can claim in this respect a position of importance. It will be recalled that in mediaeval India religious foundations in Rajputana, especially Jain foundations, were great centres of learning and played a notable part in preserving manuscripts of valuable works on religion, philosophy, history, etc. These manuscripts still exist and I hope that an organisation will come into existence for selecting and publishing manuscripts in these private collections which possess interest from the point of view of history and of cultural movements. Again, the records in the State archives of Jaipur have a special interest of their own. In days gone by, the Rulers of Jaipur carried their arms to distant parts of India and even outside the geographical limits

of this sub-continent; and they were responsive to wider cultural interests. Thus you will find among the Pothikhana records Sanskrit manuscripts in Bengali script which no doubt formed part of the library of that leader of men, Maharaja Man Singh. Fortunes of war once brought together two of India's great sons—Shivaji, then in the prime of his life and Mirza Raja Jai Singh in his declining years but still at the zenith of his fame. Some of the correspondence in the exhibition relate to Shivaji's escape from the Aurangzeb's fortified capital. Contemporary documents preserved in our records and now exhibited for the first time show the part played by Kunwar Ram Singh at that fateful moment of history. We have also in our collection of manuscripts and paintings evidence that, in their contacts with the Mughal Court, Rulers of Jaipur took a deep interest in the cultural life of the period. The Razamnamah in our collection affords the best proof of this. There are many aspects of the history of Rajputana, of its culture and of its arts, which await detailed study and I trust that the establishment of the University of Rajputana and the holding of this Conference and Exhibition will quicken interest in this fascinating field.

The National Archives of India have been good enough to exhibit records illustrating Jaipur history. These relate mainly to the years 1836 to 1858 and show among other things that the humanitarian movements of the century found response in the State. A paper of 1846 speaks of the revival of an old hospital which had been abandoned and also of the opening of a medical school. In 1847, slavery and slave-trade were abolished and effective measures were taken to stop the kidnapping of children. Reference is also made, in one of the exhibits, to the munificent help given by the Ruler to the sufferers from the Bengal famine of 1874. Other papers relate to reforms in the administration.

Exhibits have come here from all parts of India—from the research institutions of Mahakoshal, Dhulia and Yeotman; from the Museums of Lucknow and Ajmer; from the States of Jodhpur, Baroda, Pudukottah and Dhar; and

from private individuals whom it is not possible to mention individually. Our grateful thanks are due to all of them for their valuable co-operation. A visit to the Exhibition will show the inter-linking and inter-dependence of the different parts of India and the fundamental unity which underlies them. Not only the members of the Historical Records Commission but those in Jaipur who may not be interested in the technical side of history will find a visit to the Exhibition most interesting and profitable.

6. I have much pleasure in declaring the Exhibition open.

AT THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATORS CONFERENCE, BOMBAY, 11-4-1948.

No gathering of co-operators can begin its proceedings without paying a tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi who lived for the 'common man' of India, shared his woes and privations, worked incessantly for him and endowed him after long centuries with the greatest of all gifts—self respect. We can serve our departed leader best by waging incessant war against the disruptive forces that are a menace to our unity—communalism; and, what is a worse evil, the increasing provincialism in the country.

May I say at the outset how grateful I am to you, Sir Janardhan and the Directors of the Bombay Provincial Institute for the opportunity so kindly afforded to me of coming into contact with co-operators from all over the Presidency and benefiting from their wide knowledge of the movement and its problems?

In an age in which a new world is being refashioned, it is natural that at conferences like this, we should raise fundamental issues about the co-operative movement. We ask ourselves : what part can the movement play in a free India? Can the co-operative principle become a vital living force capable of assisting in the eradication of widespread poverty which threatens the very structure of our society ?

The outstanding problem in India is the deplorably low standard of living of the people—the lowest in the world except perhaps in parts of China and Africa. It will be recalled that, after a careful analysis of the available statistical material, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao estimated the per capita annual income of a 'resident in rural areas in British India' in 1931-32 at between Rs. 51/- and Rs. 48/-. Since then there has been no increase in the real income though in terms of money the income may be higher. Speaking in November last before the Indian Council of World Affairs Dr. Colin Clark dealt with this same problem from a

different point of view. He took as his test for measuring the real income produced in different countries "the quantity of goods and services obtained per man-hour of work done". Taking the U.S.A. which produces slightly over one international unit per man-hour of work as the standard, the figure for India he stated be '07. Dr. Clark proceeded : "That means, if you like to put it this way, that the goods which are produced by one man-hour of work in the U.S.A. require about 14 or 15 man-hours of work in India; or putting it the other way for each man-hour of work which he does the Indian gets only $1/14$ of the goods which an American gets for each man-hour of work which he does". After further analysing figures showing progress in the last few decades he sums up in the following words : "One of the curious and rather disquieting things which emerges from this analysis is the fact that the rich nations get richer and the poor nations, though they are not becoming poorer, show a rate of economic progress which is disappointingly low. The result is that the gap between the richer and poorer countries gets wider and wider".

What India needs more than anything else at the present moment is a large increase in production—specially agricultural production—within a minimum period of time and the energies of the whole nation must be concentrated on this for years to come. It is well known that the need for importing food grains for feeding the population is impairing the country's financial position. In his recent speech on the budget the Finance Minister pointed out that in 1946-47 food imports cost the country Rs. 104 crores and the estimates for 1947-48 put the figure at Rs. 110 crores. In 1946-47 the food subsidies including the bonus for procurement were Rs. 20.16 crores and for the current year these will amount to Rs. 19.91 crores. These figures are staggering and convey an idea of the strain to which India's economy is subjected by the shortage in food production. In 1944 the Government of India accepted the following figures as guide to the all-India targets of production required to provide a balanced diet for the population of India in that year:—

Cereals . . . 10 per cent increase over present
production

Pulses	..	20	"	"	"	"	"
Fruits	..	50	"	"	"	"	"
Vegetables		100	"	"	"	"	"
Fats and Oil		250	"	"	"	"	"
Milk	..	300	"	"	"	"	"
Fish and Eggs		300	"	"	"	"	"

This means an aggregate additional production of 6 million tons for 1944. Assuming an increase in population at the rate of 6.5 millions a year there will have to be a further addition to production beginning from 1.2 tons a year in 1945 and increasing steadily every year thereafter. These figures relate to India prior to partition : but they give an idea of the tremendous efforts we have to put forward if the country's economy is to be saved from an inevitable breakdown.

6. The Governments in India are keenly alive to the urgency of increased production and they have prepared and taken in hand comprehensive schemes of development to ensure increased production and a rapid rise in the standards of living of the rural population. These schemes may be grouped under the following heads:—

Firstly, there are projects for dealing with lands rendered unfit for cultivation by soil erosion and for checking the colossal losses of acreage and production caused by wind and water erosion. This subject of land utilisation and soil conservation has not however received the attention in India which the seriousness of the problem demands. In the Bombay Province, work has been done for some years in Bijapur area and I understand that the results achieved are being examined. There is, besides, the problem presented by the spread of 'desert' conditions in North Gujrat owing to encroachments by the Runn of Cutch and the Rajputana desert. An expert commission to study land utilisation in India is an urgent need. Further, irrigation projects have been sanctioned all over India or are under investigation and these will lead to large increases in food production.

Secondly are measures for improving agricultural methods by bringing the results of research to the fields, supplying better seeds and manures and introducing better methods of tillage. Of fundamental importance under this head is to organise a country-wide campaign for the conversion of all village and town refuse into compost. Attempt should also be made to overcome the disabilities due to fragmented holdings and also to establish a more diversified agriculture—the growing of fruits, vegetables etc.—including dairy farming, poultry-rearing etc.

Thirdly there should be carefully devised subsidiary occupations suited to different regions enabling agriculturists to work longer hours.

Fourthly marketing and storage arrangements should be improved and the loss caused by insect and other pests minimised.

Fifthly are problems connected with agricultural finance.

Sixthly are allied measures for the benefit of the population—reform of land tenures, rural education, communications, etc.

All these problems have been studied in considerable detail by sub-committees of the Council of Agricultural Research and the reports have been published. One of these sub-committees has dealt with another vital question on which agricultural progress depends—how to guarantee to agriculturists a range of prices at which agriculture can be remunerative and save it from the ruinous effects of a depression like that of 1929-1936.

The essential point underlying these programmes is the recognition that all sides of rural life are inter-related and that their improvement should be taken up simultaneously. Also, the execution of the plans is a matter of immediate urgency. The grave issues involved have been brought out in what has been already said; what is involved is the survival of the whole of the country's economy.

7. The question should now be asked—what form of organisation is best adapted for the successful carrying out of such an all-embracing plan with a definite target viz., that of doubling the agricultural production within a period of about fifteen years? That planning at higher levels is essential under all circumstances will be readily admitted. Agricultural research should be organised to cover the wide range of matters indicated above on a co-ordinated basis and there should be arrangements by which the results achieved are made available to the country-side. All this must be matters for planning by the Central and Provincial and State Governments. There is, however, a school of thought which goes farther and holds that there can be no appreciable progress unless the present pattern of agricultural economy in India undergoes a revolutionary change and the whole of India is brought under a system of collective farms on the Russian model. I do not agree with this. Conditions in the two countries have no similarity whatever and in the U.S.S.R. collectivisation was achieved after colossal losses and suffering for which there are few precedents in history. India cannot stand a shock to its economic system of this character. It is also pertinent to draw attention to Dr. Colin Clark's summing up of the position in regard to real income in Russia in the speech to which I have already referred. He says, "The figure for Russia" i.e. of quantity of goods and services obtained per man-hour of work done, "stood at about 18" (U.S.A. being 1). "The Russian figure has shown a most disappointingly slow rise since 1913. I do not want to imply that before 1913 the increase was high but over the whole period from 1913 to 1939 the net real increase was extraordinarily small". My conviction is that, with a re-orientation of its nature and aims, the co-operative system offers the best line of advance in India—and that it is possible to achieve under it the progress we have set before us as the target. The principle of Co-operation is capable of application to an infinite variety of conditions. This is its supreme merit. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture said:—"The modern conception of the co-operative movement differs from that commonly held at the close of the last century : the term "agricultural

organisation" or better still "rural reconstruction" expresses more accurately the nature of the activities included within the movement. It is now accepted that co-operative principles can be used in overcoming most of the obstacles to progress in rural communities. Wherever agriculture is the predominant industry, co-operation is commonly regarded as the natural basis for economic, social and educational development : and India is no exception". Every kind of activity included in the summary of development schemes. I have given above lends itself to the application of the principle of co-operation. The organisation should be somewhat on the following broad lines. There will be at the top, planning by the Central and Provincial or State Governments and the organs connected with it. At the other hand, in the village itself, there will be a multi-purpose society which will "enlist the mass of the cultivators in the campaign for their own improvement" and execute schemes of improvement considered necessary for raising the standard of living in it—advancing loans; buying whatever the agriculturists need; deciding what crops should be raised; distributing seeds and manures; possibly bringing about joint cultivation in the highly irrigated areas in which holdings are minutely divided and scattered and cultivation by tractors etc., in areas in which this is possible; arranging for grading and sale of produce; organising supplementary occupations etc. Groups of such societies will, be under a union which will have technical staffs whose duty it will be to advise individual societies. These unions will be under district societies with expert staffs to provide advice and at the top a Provincial organisation in the closest touch with the Planning Authority. There will be besides special unions for marketing, financing and other purposes—all closely linked up with one another and the general movement. Thus will the co-operative movement be widened and become the agency for rural reconstruction activities in their broadest sense.

8. What we aim at is a dynamic psychological change in a population of nearly 300 million people—to bring about among them a passionate desire to "live better" : a consuming urge to improve their standards of life. A revolution

like this can come only if the whole population is set to work on its own betterment : if it makes its plans and implements them under the democratic processes of the co-operative movement. Only in this way can we have long term permanent results. These cannot be produced by outside regimentation. This point is so obvious as to need no further elaboration. There are also other advantages in the universal application of the co-operative principle. When large-scale development schemes are in operation, social and other problems of complexity soon emerge. To give only one example, it is found within a few years that all increases in national income resulting from development schemes are absorbed by increases in population that have occurred in the interval—that economic progress does not lead to a higher standard of living but only to increases in population. To deal with this evil, drastic changes will have to be made in laws of succession and possibly efforts will have to be made to modify the traditional attitude in regard to birth control measures. With the co-operative movement coming face to face with such issues, the necessary changes will come more rapidly than otherwise. Further, with increasing efficiency in agriculture, there will have to be steady displacement of populations from agriculture. Industrialisation even on a large-scale cannot absorb all these: and the problem of replacing those displaced is again best solved as it arises by the setting up of cottage and other industries on a co-operative basis.

I have spoken so far of "long-term" schemes of development. But strenuous efforts are needed immediately all over India, to bring about increased production—of the order of about 10 to 12 millions of tons a year—within the shortest period of time, say 3 or 4 years for India as now. The reasons for this have been stated—the strain on available foreign currency imposed by the necessity for paying for imported food and the heavy cost of food subsidies. This objective can be realised if all Provincial and State Governments concentrate their energies and resources and enlist those of their people on three main lines of work:—

- (i) A nation-wide campaign for compost making should be organised. A machinery should be speedily brought into existence for seeing that this is done and for distributing compost and chemical manures—the food plan prepared by the Royal Institute of International Affairs suggests 1 maund of ammonium sulphate for an acre—to all irrigated lands or lands in areas of good rainfall. For this purpose, there should be a 'work party' for each compact group of 20 to 30 villages with higher supervising and other agencies. The necessary supplies of chemical manures should be obtained by the Central Government for all Provinces and States and these latter should distribute to agriculturists at concession prices.
- (ii) Good seed—wheat, rice etc.—should be grown and distributed on the widest scale possible.
- (iii) In areas in which irrigation wells can be dug without much difficulty, an extensive programme of well-sinking should be carried out: also small bunds should be constructed on rivers where facilities exist.

In such a programme co-operative societies of all kinds can be of the utmost use :—they can carry on educative work : distribute seed and manure in areas assigned to them and see that these are used according to directions given : and in other ways bring the official agency into the closest contact with the agriculturists. Eventually, the short-term programme will merge into the long-term operations.

My own conviction, therefore, is that the co-operative movement can—and will—play a great part in the life of India. Co-operation is the natural basis for development of all sides of rural life and the movement should be the recognised agency for the execution of all projects for raising the standard of living of the people of India.

I have not spoken specially of the movement in the Bombay Presidency as a committee under my friend Sir

Manilal Nanavati has made valuable recommendations on the lines on which the movement should develop in the coming years. I would, content myself with offering my congratulations to all those who are connected with the movement on the steady progress it is making.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute is rendering yeoman service to co-operation in Bombay Presidency and in India generally under its distinguished Chairmen. In the years I spent in this part of India I was in close touch with its activities which were then guided by one of India's leading co-operators—Shri Vaikunth Mehta—whom we are glad to have in our midst today and realised personally what the Institute was doing to ensure that the movement rested on firm foundations. And, it has now at its disposal the advantage of Sir Janardhan's ripe experience. The Presidency owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Institute for its devoted labours in the field of co-operations.

I now wish you a most successful conference and hope that, as the result of it, the co-operative movement in the Presidency will gain renewed strength and faith in itself to undertake the wider responsibilities it will be called upon to assume in free India.

AT THE FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF RAJPUTANA, DATED 4-12-1948

It is my privilege, as Pro-Chancellor, to address the first Convocation of the Rajputana University. His Highness the Chancellor has asked me to say how disappointed he is not to be able to come here today and take part in the Convocation. He has, however, sent a message to the graduates on whom degrees are being conferred.

I am sure it will be your desire that we should convey our gratitude to His Highness the Chancellor for his message and for his deep interest in the University.

GRADUATES OF THE YEAR: I offer to all of you my sincere congratulations on the degrees you have obtained. I wish you all the widest opportunities of service to the country. India has now attained independence and we are at the threshold of a new era. You are fortunate—and this should be a constant source of inspiration to you and a call to high endeavour—that, when you leave the portals of the University, you will be called upon to play your part in shaping the future of Free India. You will choose different professions, follow different careers; and I am confident that, everything you undertake, you will do in the true spirit of service and as a labour of love. Whatever your position in life, however, on everyone of you there is an obligation to give the best that is in you to assist in the consolidation of our newly-won independence and in creating conditions which will afford to the millions of India the largest measure of social justice and “the assurance that they will live out their lives in freedom from fear and want”. This duty you can discharge only if you constantly bear in mind certain fundamental ideas. Let me explain briefly what in my view these are. I shall have nothing new to say : but familiar facts are worth emphasising on an occasion like this.

A distressing fact in India's life is the deterioration in moral values that has taken place in recent times. It has been suggested that this is not confined to India and is due to the uncertainty and questioning which has resulted from the war—that this is “a time of doubt” in which old values have disappeared and new ones have not taken

their place. But whatever the reason may be, the evil is fairly widespread. It shows itself in many forms. We have, for example, the extensive black markets which defeat all control measures and cause untold hardship; tax evasions on a large scale; lowered standards of rectitude in the public services; frequent strikes and deliberate slowing down of vital production etc. It is your duty—a duty you owe to the country as educated men—to wage unceasing war against this evil. You should work for the rediscovery of the spiritual values for which India has always stood. For centuries, the ideal of the human personality attaining perfection by action done in a spirit of dedication and without attachment to results has been the central dominating message to us in India and the main article of faith with us. It is indeed the most valuable part of our heritage and it sustained us during long periods of political subjection. It will be nothing short of a tragedy if, when we have won freedom, we should forget this message. There can be no talk for us of moral relativism. In the words of a great historian, "Right and wrong are real distinctions. Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity". You must be prepared, in all matters, to be judged by the most rigorous standards and insist on applying the same standards to others. Dr. Whitehead has said, "The vigour of civilised societies is preserved by the widespread sense that high aims are worth while". It is for you to create and propagate this sense.

I now come to a different subject. The Constituent Assembly has decided that India should be a secular democratic State. In a secular State persons belonging to different races or religions enjoy equal rights; they live together on the same terms without any discrimination in favour of or against any persons or groups on any grounds whatever. It is sometimes said that a State, inhabited by diverse elements differing in religion, race etc., will be a weak one. The lesson of history is entirely opposed to this. This is summed up by Lord Acton in the following words:—"The co-existence of several nations under the

same State is a test as well as the best security for its freedom. It is also one of the chief instruments of civilisation: and as such it is the natural and providential order". Again, "If we take the establishment of liberty for the realisation of duties to be the end of civil society, we must conclude that those States are substantially the most perfect which include various distinct nationalities without oppressing them. A State which is incompetent to satisfy different races condemns itself.... A State which does not include them is destitute of the chief basis of self-government". The Constituent Assembly's decision, which is for a multi-national State, thus embodies a verdict which has the support of history. Two evils in our society work against the full realisation of this ideal. The first of these is communalism. Communalism has had a long history in India with which I need not trouble you. It was at its worst immediately after we attained independence and led to carnage and plunder in India and Pakistan on a scale for which history affords no parallel. It lost us our revered leader Mahatma Gandhi. Today there is appreciable improvement in communal relations. It will be your duty to see that this evil is rooted out completely. The Government of India's policy in regard to minorities has been laid down in unmistakable terms—it is to apply to them the principles of "justice, equality and good government". You should see that this policy is translated into action, without reservation, in your own sphere of influence and that you strive for communal goodwill and friendship. The second evil is 'provincialism' of which we see evidences every day. Nothing can be more inimical to the spread of genuine democratic principles and to the unity of India than the mistaken idea that there is a conflict of interests among different parts of India. The truth is that all parts of India are interdependent and the welfare of each is inextricably bound up with that of the others. The greatest of all arts is the art of life—that of living together successfully. Here again is a field in which educated men like you can exert a most beneficial influence.

I now come to the third of what I have called

“fundamental principles” for which you should stand. All over the world, there is a chronic sense of insecurity, due to the fact that the great nations of the world have not been able to find a solution for the difficult questions left by the war and a lasting basis on which world peace can be assured. India has declared its firm faith in the United Nations and its determination to support the organisation. There can be no doubt that this is the only sound policy. If unfortunately the United Nations should fail, there is no hope for world peace and for the survival of modern civilisation. What is essential is that people all over the world should support the United Nations and that, all of you should create a strong public opinion in favour of its ideals and for strengthening the organisation for the efficient discharge of its functions. Public opinion should demand that all questions that arise between nations should be decided in strict accordance with the principles embodied in the Charter. There is also another point. Those who took part in the framing of the Charter regarded it as the best that could be produced under the then existing circumstances—that it was only a first step. With the discovery of atomic energy and the shrinking of distances which has made the world one in a real sense, it has become apparent that there should be a much larger surrender of sovereignty than the nations were prepared for at San Francisco, if the United Nations is to be adequate for its tasks. Public opinion should be taught to recognise this and to insist on a decisive step being taken towards “world government.”

To sum up what I have said: “It is your duty as educated men in a Free India to assist in consolidating our newly-won independence and securing the largest measure of social justice for the people. You can only do this by fighting for the highest standards of rectitude in public life: working unceasingly against communalism and provincialism; and striving to create a strong public opinion in favour of the United Nations and for the larger surrender of national sovereignty which is indispensable for its successful functioning.

The Rajputana University has been in existence

for nearly 16 months and as you will gather from the annual report presented today, its progress during this period has been gratifying. For this we are under an obligation to His Highness the Chancellor; to the States that have given it financial support; to the Special Officer and the Registrar who conducted the affairs in the preliminary stages; and to the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Syndicate and other bodies on whom the initial work of organisation has fallen. The University is also grateful to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur for granting a large area of valuable land in close vicinity to the city for the University buildings and for a permanent endowment of Rs. 30,000|- a year for a Professorship in Economics. The University has now begun to conduct all examinations: it has obtained recognition for its degrees: it has succeeded in obtaining donations for three Professorships: and it is contemplating advance in other directions. The University is a co-operative effort. The States of Rajputana have joined together to set it up. These Governments have made it clear that, while they assist the University with grants, the University is an autonomous body with full freedom so to organise academic life and teaching as to embody in them the highest conception of University life. We wish the University every success in the noble mission to which it has dedicated itself and trust that, in the fullness of time, successive generations of young men and women will look back with pride on the University "which gave them their great impulses; and which moulded their souls and imparted to them not only the knowledge that was the source of their strength but the most glorious inspirations of their youth".

Before I conclude, I should like to remind you that the aim of all education is to understand the significance of life and the art of living. Owing to the complexity of modern life, University teaching has become specialised or organised into rigid compartments and this is apt to blur the sense of unity. It has been said that the objective of education "is not just knowledge of values but commitment

to them, the embodiment of the ideal in one's actions, feelings and thoughts, no less than an intellectual grasp of the ideal". From this point of view, education is a continuous process lasting through life and I hope everyone of you will seek to attain an adequate philosophy of life through a deep study of one of the great religions of the world, of the humanities, or of Art in the widest sense.

At the time of laying the foundation stone of the University of Rajputana, 20-2-1949.

Your Excellency, Your Highness, Ladies & Gentlemen:

It is my privilege as Pro-Chancellor of the Rajputana University to invite Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone for the University buildings. His Highness the Chancellor has asked me to convey to you his regret at his inability to be here today and also his gratitude to you for consenting to perform this function.

The Rajputana University is the result of co-operative effort on the part of the States of Rajputana. Towards the end of 1946, these States, comprising a population of nearly 13 millions, decided to federate their colleges into a University and in January, 1947, they promulgated the legislation needed to bring the University into existence—the only one in India which owes its origin to joint action by States in a distinct region. The participating States have also guaranteed to the University annual grants amounting to over Rs. 2½ Lakhs a year for a period of five years. When doing this they have made it clear that the acceptance of the grants will not detract in any manner from the autonomy of the University and its freedom so to organise life and teaching as to embody in them the highest conceptions of University life.

It is to my mind most appropriate that the formation of the University should have constituted the first step in the process that has now culminated in the United States of Rajasthan.

The University has now been in existence for over 1½ years and its progress during this period has been gratifying. For this the credit goes to Dr. Mahajani and those who work with him. The University bodies have settled down to their work and the University has begun to conduct all its examinations and has also obtained recognition for its degrees. Three Professorships have been endowed and advance is contemplated in other directions, among which are the establishment of an Engineering College in Jodhpur and an Agricultural College in Bikaner.

Today's function held under your distinguished auspices marks another milestone—an important one—in the University's progress. This we owe to the munificence of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur and his Government. They have granted to the

University this valuable land—200 acres in extent—in close vicinity to the city, the Maharaja's Arts and Science College and the Medical College. They have also transferred to trustees on behalf of the University a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs which they had earmarked at the time of the inauguration of the University for buildings and equipment, including libraries. I should like, on behalf of the University, to express our warmest gratitude to His Highness and his Government for their generosity. The University hopes to take up the construction of the senate hall, library and the administrative and other buildings as soon as possible.

We firmly believe that this University has a great part to play in the life of Rajputana. It is not merely that, in the words of the Proclamation setting it up, the University will seek "to conserve and promote culture and the arts" in their widest sense. Rajputana is a distinctive region with a history and tradition of its own. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter, this part of India has for a long time led a sheltered existence, only remotely influenced by the currents of life and thought in the rest of India. Besides, therefore, the problems connected with the raising of the standard of living of the people and of securing for them the largest measure of social justice, there is the difficult task of creating a new order of values which will enable a society, still based largely on ideas and inherited traditions which have lost their validity, to adjust itself to the demands which a Free India, pulsating with new hopes and aspirations, will make on it. It is in the successful accomplishment of this task of reconstruction that the University will fulfil its mission.

The Rajputana University has adopted as its motto—
धर्मो विदुष्य जगतः प्रतिष्ठाः This enshrines the greatest contribution India has made to world thought: and it is our earnest hope that Universities in India will assist in the rediscovery of spiritual values which the world needs at the present time.

I now request Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone for the University building. We are deeply indebted to you for agreeing to come here and perform this function. It is in the fitness of things that this ceremony should be performed by the Head of the State and a son of India who embodies in his actions, feelings and thoughts the high ideals for which the country has always stood.

ससुरी

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